BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR, ME., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1873. VOLUME XL—NUMBER 26.

BANGOR

Daily Whig & Courier,

PUBLISHED MORNINGS,

No. 1, East End Kenduskeag Bridge.

TERMS—$8.00 per Year,
4.00 for Six Months.
2.00 for Three Months.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

[illegible] of the DAILY WHIG AND COURIER, at [illegible] per Year, invariably in advance.

AGENCIES.

[illegible] & Co., 10 State St., Boston, [illegible] Park Row, New York, are authorized Agents [illegible] Advertisements and Subscriptions for [illegible]

[illegible] Niles, Agent, No. 6 Tremont Street,

[illegible] P. Rowell & Co., Agents, 41 Park Row,

[illegible] Agent, Boston.

[illegible] must in all cases be paid in advance.

[illegible] the colored slip shows the time [illegible] subscription is paid. All papers discontinued [illegible] the subscription expires.

Business Cards.

PATRONIZE

The New Clothing House,

No. 1 Dolan's Block, Main Street.

[illegible] will find good bargains in

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

[illegible] made in the latest and [illegible]

M. BOYCE & CO.

[illegible] & S. S. [illegible] friends and [illegible] best owed, and [illegible] ready to attend to all [illegible] Back Wood or [illegible] raised or moved to order. [illegible] Street Box 88

S. S. LOW.

Engines and Boilers for Sale.

[illegible] will sell, at a very low price, a 20-[illegible] Portable Steam Engine, in good repair, [illegible] run but a year and a half, [illegible] Engine, in good running order; and two large Flue Boilers, one [illegible] 20 feet long, [illegible]

[illegible] HOLKS & SON

[illegible] Patent

CELEBRATED

NIAGRA STEAM PUMP.

[illegible] Brothers' [illegible]

[illegible] FERRY IRON CO., Agents.

ELIZABETH WYER,

19 Grove Street,

[illegible] FURS [illegible] genteel [illegible]

[illegible] to please the [illegible]

[illegible] BUILDERS,

[illegible] Proposing to Build.

[illegible] PISCATAQUIS SLATE [illegible]

[illegible] will be promptly [illegible]

P. R. ABBOT,

[illegible] Steamboat Wharf.

WM. M. ROBINSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

And Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

HOULTON, MAINE.

tf

JAMES H. BURGESS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WINN, MAINE.

tf

Notice.

[illegible] has been appointed by the European and North American Railway Company, EMIGRANT AGENT, for the purpose of gathering [illegible] information of the extent, value and [illegible] of THE LANDS OF MAINE suitable for settlement, and otherwise encouraging immigration into this State. He is constantly at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, on Washington Street, Bangor, Maine, ready to aid all who are seeking information in regard to those lands, or are desirous of taking up and cultivating any portion of [illegible] JAMES A. PURINTON.

June 12, 1871

Frank S. Jennison & Co.,

39 Broad St., Old Stand, 39

Are the only authorized persons to sign in liquidation [illegible] the firm of JENNISON & PIERCE. They will pay all [illegible] debts.

FRANK S. JENNISON & CO.

[illegible] Nov. 20, 1871. dec2

P. S. & J. B. HUCKINS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARD PINE TIMBER,

PLANK & BOARDS.

OAK TIMBER & PLANK,

Oak and Locust Treenails,

Wharf and Dock Border Sts, East Boston.

Boston Office, 44 Central St.

August 12, 1872. 1y

Partnership Notice.

SNOW & MAYO have formed a copartnership [illegible] the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, at No. 13 Main Street, Bangor.

EDWARD C. SNOW.
HENRY A. MAYO.

Bangor, Oct. 3, 1872

J. W. PERRY,

DEALER IN

Coffins, Caskets,

—AND—

FURNITURE of all Kinds,

Oldtown, Maine.

aug14 Tu&Sm

Manufactory of Jewelry.

The subscriber has secured the services of Mr. GEORGE W. GOIN, one of the best workers of gold in the country, and is prepared to do all kinds of

MANUFACTURING IN GOLD,

setting Diamonds or other Jewelry, or any other work in that line, guaranteeing perfect satisfaction. All kinds of repairing to order.

C. SWEET,
13 Hammond St.

dec17 Eaw6w

FRED ATWOOD,

WINTERPORT, MAINE,

DEALER IN

IMPROVED FARM IMPLEMENTS, Horse Powers,

THRASHING MACHINES,

Wood Sawing Machines, Horse Rakes, Mowing Machines.

Descriptive Circulars forwarded free.

dec18 wtf

Real Estate.

House for Rent.

Six or seven Rooms in good repair and pleasant location. Enquire of E. H. CASS, or F. WHITTIER, jan3

OFFICES TO LET.

The two large and desirable offices in Harlow's Block (second story) now occupied by Dr. Jewell, will be vacated Jan. 10, and will be let singly or together. For terms apply to S. C. HARLOW. dec16

For Rent.

A desirable tenement just put in thorough repair, convenient for a small family without children. CHARLES KITTREDGE, No. 89 Harlow St. dec3

For Rent.

Two small but convenient tenements with stable, on Birch Street. Apply at Paint Shop, No. 3 State Street. H. B. DUNBAR nov29

FOR SALE.

The Real Estate known as the James P. Rea Place is offered for sale. The property consists of a dwelling house, ell and shed, four or five acres of tillage land, a good orchard, and a fine shore privilege. It is beautifully situated in an excellent neighborhood, about one half mile from Winterport Village, on the Bangor road. Apply to

ANDRE CUSHING,
St. John, N. B., or
GEO. S. SILSBY
Winterport, Me.

sep25 3taw

TO LET.

ROOMS WITH POWER. Apply to J. W. STRANGE, Franklin Street. oc129 tf

Tenements to Rent.

Enquire at the Insurance office formerly occupied by the late J. W. HATHAWAY, corner Central and Hammond Streets.

H. H. SHERMAN, Adm'r.

April 3, 1872.

For Rent.

Store No. 20 Main street, now occupied by KINES & CO. One of the best stores and most desirable stands in the city. Possession given Nov. 1st. Also two rooms over the store.

THOMAS HERSEY,
Pickering Block.

Aug. 30th tf

For Rent.

Store No. 33 Broad Street and 13 Pickering Square. Apply to I. W. ALLEN, Depot Lock, Old City Point Block, Exchange Street. aug23

Portland Machine Works,

W. H. FESSENDEN, Proprietor.

STEAM ENGINES.

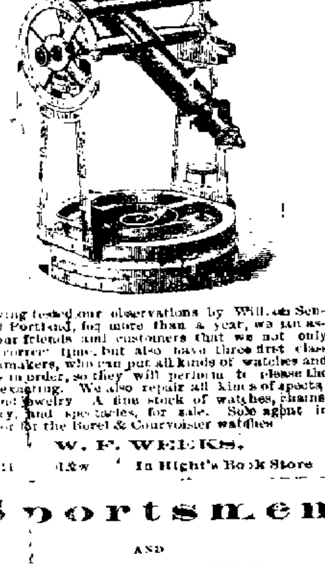
Marine, Stationary, and Portable.

Boilers and Tanks, Gangs, Mill Work, and General Machinery.

215 COMMERCIAL STREET, Portland, Me.

nov16 3m

Correct Time by W. F. Weeks' Transit Observations.



Having tested our observations by William Senter, of Portland, for more than a year, we can assure our friends and customers that we not only keep correct time, but also have three first class watchmakers, who can put all kinds of watches and clocks in order, so they will perform to please the most exacting. We also repair all kinds of spectacles and jewelry. A fine stock of watches, chains, jewelry, and spectacles, for sale. Sole agent in Bangor for the Borel & Courvoisier watches.

W. F. WEEKS.

jan11 d&w In Hight's Book Store

Sportsmen

AND

TOURISTS

Visiting the Maritime Provinces, can be supplied with all requisite materials for the

FOREST LAKE, RIVER.

—AT—

Mackenzie Brothers,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SILK MERCERS

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

42 King Street, St. John, New Brunswick

Prices at the above establishment reliable.

219 1y

LYNDE HOTEL,

ROCKLAND, MAINE

G. A. LYNDE, - - *Proprietor.*

THE HOUSE has been erected the present season, on the corner of Park and Main St. Rockland, and is now open for the public patronage.

Clean beds, pleasant rooms, good fare, and careful attendance, will be offered to the guests of this house, and no pains will be spared to make their stay agreeable. Nearly every room looks out upon the bay, and every room in the house is pleasant, thus affording to persons desirous of enjoying the sea range and spending the summer months, an opportunity to do so, without locating on an island, where they can enjoy the sea air and nothing else.

Have taken especial pains to prepare convenient sample rooms.

Carriages to take passengers to and from the house free of charge.

Good Livery Stable connected with the house and good care for transient horses.

RAILROAD TICKETS.

PASSENGERS going West and South, can obtain Tickets at Bangor of the undersigned, Agents for the

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

This is a direct, and well managed route,—connecting without change of cars, at Union depots.

Also, Agents for the

ERIE RAILWAY.

Tickets to Boston by Rail or Boat; and from Boston to Buffalo by either route; from Buffalo to any point West, or Southwest.

E. F. & W. G. DUREN,
No. 4, Hammond Street,
Next door west of Eastern Express Office.

jan16

PROVINCE HOUSE

ON EUROPEAN PLAN

163 Washington and 11 Province Court.
Opposite Old South Church, Boston.

G. A. COWAN, Proprietor.
(Late of Parks House.)

This House recently opened. Everything new throughout. Rooms by the day or week. 75 cents and $1.00 per day.

aug28

Steam Saw Mill to Let.

The new Steam Saw Mill on the Stillwater branch of the Penobscot river, at Upper Stillwater, containing 1 Gang, 1 Mulay Saw, 1 Clapboard, 1 Lath, and 2 Shingle Machines. It has all the fixtures and machinery to make the most convenient mill in the United States.

This Mill has a large surplus of power, and is warranted for its capacity to cut more lumber than any other mill in operation, with same quality of logs.

It will be leased with sufficient and convenient boomage grounds, for a term of years, on liberal terms, on application to

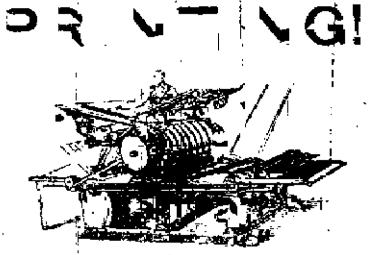
CAMBLEN & LINCASTER.

Upper Stillwater, Jan. 24, 1873. tf

REMOVAL.

Mrs. James Gould, Clairvoyant Physician, has removed to No. 11 Cumberland Street, between [illegible] Street. tf

JOB PRINTING!



THE BANGOR

DAILY

WHIG AND COURIER,

OFFICE,

Kenduskeag Bridge.

ALL KINDS

OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

Job Printing

EXECUTED

WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

We have all the Facilities

FOR DOING

Job Work,

TO BE FOUND

THIS SIDE OF BOSTON,

And shall endeavor at all times, to see that Work is promptly and faithfully done; and hope to receive sufficient additional patronage to remunerate us for the large outlay and expense incurred to promote the

Comfort of our Customers,

And save them the trouble of climbing two or three flights of stairs, to procure a Job of Printing.

WE INTEND TO KEEP UP

WITH THE MODERN

IMPROVEMENTS

AND

Give our Customers as Good Work as can be Secured.

We have now in our Office, among other Material, a

Babcock Steam Power Press;
Babcock Steam Power Half-Medium Jobber
Babcock Quarter-Medium Jobber;
Babcock Eighth-Medium Jobber;
Gordon Franklin Card and Bill-Head Press
Ruggles Rotary Card and Bill-Head Press;
Large and Small Hand Presses;
Ruggles Paper Cutter;
Ruggles Rotary Card Cutter, &c. &c.,

And are constantly receiving

Additions of Type

FROM

Philadelphia, New York and Boston Foundries

We are Prepared to Execute in the Best Style,

MAMMOTH POSTERS,
HAND BILLS,
SHOP BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
WAY BILLS,
BILL HEADS
BILLS OF FARE
LABELS OF ALL KINDS,
BANK CHECKS,
BANK BOOKS,
BLANK NOTES,
BILLS OF LADING
INSURANCE BLANKS,
TOWN BLANKS,
SURVEYORS' BILLS,
WOOD BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
SCHOOL BILLS
INVOICES, &c

WEDDING, VISITING,

AND

BUSINESS CARDS

OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND QUALITIES,

As cheap as any other establishment in this vicinity

Persons wishing for work in our line are invited to call, as we can suit them, both as to Style and Price.

PRINTING DONE

WITH

Black, Blue, or Red Ink,

OR WITH

TWO OR MORE COLORS

And particular attention paid to

BRONZE WORK.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 1,

[illegible]

BANGOR, MAINE.

GO WEST!

You can save $4 on each Ticket

by buying via

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

To Canada, Detroit, Chicago, Saginaw, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Denver, San Francisco, and all points

West, Northwest and Southwest!

THE GRAND TRUNK is in splendid running condition, is fully supplied with first-class rolling stock, including the

CELEBRATED PULLMAN PALACE CARS,

and is making the best connections and quickest time of any route from Bangor.

Baggage checked from Bangor to Chicago, and not subject to Custom House examination.

For full particulars enquire at the old agency,

No. 23, West Market Square, Bangor Maine.

WM. FLOWERS,
Eastern Agent.

aug21

GEORGE'S HOTEL,

MAIN ST., THOMASTON, MAINE.

This old, well-known and favorite House has during the past winter, been thoroughly overhauled, remodeled, and supplied with new furniture, in style equal to any Hotel of the day; is now ready for permanent and transient boarders.

The rooms are all light and airy, the arrangement being such, that each room has a view upon MAIN STREET, a street unsurpassed in beauty by none in the State. Making it a most pleasant resort for visitors from cities during the summer season.

The Larder will be kept fully supplied with the best the market affords, at all times and seasons, and no pains or expense spared to make the condition of all who may patronize the House agreeable and happy.

Central and commodious Sample Rooms are open in connection with the House, to accommodate Commercial Travelling Agents.

Coaches leave the House to connect with all the steamers touching at Rock and from east and west, use to convey passengers to and from the cars.

Carleton's well known Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel.

All old acquaintances and friends at the LYNDE HOUSE, where the undersigned officiated as Clerk from its opening, are invited not to forget his present residence. He will be at home and happy to [illegible] them all.

WILLIAM E. BICKFORD, Proprietor.

[illegible] GLOVER, Clerk.

[illegible], June 1st, 1872. june14

A GREAT DISCOVERY!

ASTHMA ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM CONSUMPTION CROUP COLDS

A. B. C. B. A New Discovery.

Sample free to all!

At the Drug Stores.

FRIEND

WHY

SUFFERING?

WHEN

$5000 REWARD is offered for a better Remedy than ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Bronchitis, Soreness of Lungs, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of a like nature.

The following are a few of the names of those who have used this Remedy: Mrs. Gov. Coney; Anson P. Morrill, ex-Governor; Hon. J. J. Eveleth, Mayor of Augusta, Rev. Dr. Torsey, of Kent's Hill; Rev Dr. Ricker; Rev. D. B. Randall, Rev. E. B. Martin; Dr. Ayer; Rev. C. F. Penney; Rev. G. W. Quimby; Rev. W. A. Drew; Rev. H. F. Wood; Col. F. M. Drew, Sec'y of State; Rev. F. W. Smith; Col Geo. W. Stanley, President First National Bank; S. W. Lane, Sec. Senate; Warren L. Alden.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM, prepared by F. W. Kinsman, of this city, has already attained a substantial reputation throughout the country. The names of those who have tested its remedial properties and recommend its use are of the highest standing in the community, and ought to be a sufficient guaranty of this popular medicine.—[Maine Farmer, March 28, 1872.

It contains no

Opium, Calomel or Mineral Poison

and can be taken by the most delicate child.

$5000 REWARD!!

$1000 REWARD!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beware of Counterfeits And Imitations.

The high reputation gained by Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption has given rise to spurious compounds which are peddled out through the country *called the same.* The genuine Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, is prepared only by F. W. Kinsman the inventor and sole proprietor. To protect yourselves from imposition, examine the bottle and see that the words "F. W. Kinsman, Druggist, Augusta, Me." are blown in the glass of the bottle.

Having examined the formula from which Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared, we recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of coughs, colds whooping cough, asthma, &c., &c.

GEO. W. MARTIN, M. D., Augusta, Me.
L. H. STERNS, M. D.,

Price 35 and 75 cents. Large bottles the cheapest

$5000 Reward for a Better Article!

$1000 for a case it will not cure!

FRANK W. KINSMAN, Proprietor.

Wholesale Agents, Warren L. Alden & Co., Bangor, John F. Henry & Co., New York; G. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston. J. W. Perkins & Co., Portland. For sale by J. F. PATTEN, Granite Block, and BLOOD & ROWE, No. 121 Exchange Street, and HARLOW & SWEET, 4 Smith Block, and H. H. BUTLER, 3 Kenduskeag Block, Bangor.

May 3d, 1872. d&w1y15 nov19

Choirs, Musical Classes, Conventions, Academies.

ATTENTION.

to the following Choice List of

NEW CANTATAS! ORATORIOS! ANTHEMS!

New and attractive Cantatas.

FORTY-SIXTH PSALM.	*Dudley Buck.*	1.00
FESTIVAL CANTATA.	*Eugene Thayer.*	1.25
GOUNOD'S CHORAL MUSIC.		50

Well worthy of careful study.

MUSICAL ENTHUSIAST.	*Hewitt.*	50

An amusing and very melodious musical extravaganza.

NEW ORATORIOS.

ST. PETER.	*J. K. Paine.*	1.75
PRODIGAL SON	*Arthur Sullivan.*	1.00

Fine effective compositions.

ANTHEM BOOKS.

SABBATH GUEST.	*Emerson & Morey.*	1.50
BUCK'S NEW MOTETTE COLLECTION.		2.25
BAUMBACH'S SACRED QUARTETTES, [New]		2.50

IN PRESS.—NEARLY READY.

STRAUSS'S DANCE MUSIC. Violin and Piano.	1.00

The above books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

dec26 d&wly17

FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, William W. Walker, on the thirteenth day of January, 1872, mortgaged to Charles E. Hammons the following described real estate, viz: Two parcels of land in Glenburn, as follows: One being the present homestead, with the buildings and store, as now occupied by said Hammons, in Glenburn, and same described in deed from Louisa Smith to said Hammons, recorded in the Penobscot Registry, volume 385, page 500. The other being the present homestead farm of the said Walker, in Glenburn, and same described in deed from Asher Sprout to him, recorded as aforesaid, volume [illegible], page 142. Said mortgage being recorded in said Registry, volume 417, page 338, and whereas, said Hammons, by his assignment dated January twenty-third, 1873, recorded in volume 418, page 338, transferred said mortgage to me; and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, for that reason I claim a foreclosure of the same, and give this notice accordingly. [illegible]

Bangor, Jan. 24, 1873.

The Last Half Million

OF THE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

ISSUED BY THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES

Railroad Company.

Are now offered for sale, about $3,500,000 having already been sold.

The road 212 miles in length is the air-line, low-grade route to Chicago from the Indiana Coal Fields.

That portion of the road (132 miles) which has been in operation since December, 1871, has earned over and above all expenses,

$233,313,48,

its interest obligation upon Bonds, for the same time, being but $160,416.67 gold.

The net earnings increased from $15,[illegible]3.45, in December, to $28,389.62, in October the latter being at the rate of $340,775.41 per annum. The total interest liability upon the total issue of Bonds upon the whole is $289,000 gold. The 132 miles are, therefore, earning, *net*, more than enough to pay interest upon the entire bonded debt upon the 212 miles.

These figures give the best assurance, to careful investors, that the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company are SAFE BEYOND QUESTION.

The Indiana Division, giving direct access to the coal mines, and completing the connection between them and Chicago, will be in operation by January 1st, and the earnings of the road will be then shortly largely increased.

The company is not in debt, and owns a large and very valuable real estate in Chicago, beside having an equipment of twenty-four first-class locomotives and about 800 cars.

The Bonds are at the rate of $18,500 per mile, are for $1,000 each, and have forty years to run, the interest at 7 per cent gold, payable in New York, April 1st and October 1st.

The present price is 90 and interest from October 1st, the Company reserving the right to advance the price at any time.

Early orders are suggested, in order to secure any portion of this extremely desirable loan.

For further particulars, statement of earnings, maps of the line, &c., apply to

Messrs. Bowler & Merrill,

Bankers & Brokers,

142 Exchange St., Bangor, Me.

OR

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,

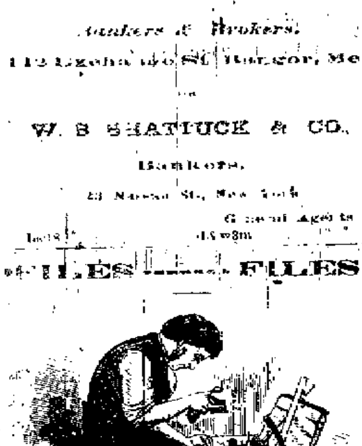
Bankers,

23 Nassau St., New York

General Agents.

jan18 d3w3m

FILES. [illegible] FILES.



NOW IS THE TIME to Sharpen up and get ready for business. I have on hand

1000 DOZEN FILES,

And am finishing off 150 Dozen per week, which I am selling at

The Lowest Prices,

and will warrant them equal to any imported. Call and see them.

OLD FILES RECUT, as usual.

JOB COLLETT,
EXCHANGE STREET.

jan7

NOTICE.

The Directors of the Penobscot Lumbering Association will receive sealed proposals, on or before the 20th day of February next, for rafting the Logs at the Penobscot Boom the next rafting season,—the Association to furnish the Tools, Rope, Anchors, Buildings, furniture, &c., that they now have on hand, the same to be appraised when taken and when returned—the party rafting the logs to pay the difference in the appraisal for the use of said articles and give a bond satisfactory to said Directors for the proper and faithful performance of said rafting, which is to be done under the direction of the Directors of said Association, said Directors reserving the right of rejecting any or all proposals that may be received; the whole matter to be submitted to the Penobscot Lumbering Association at its next annual meeting.

Per order of the Directors.

ABRAM MOOR, Clerk P. L. A.

Bangor, Dec. 14, 1872.

CHARCOAL.

Constantly on hand at our Wood Yard,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF CHARCOAL,

All orders left at our office, rear Kenduskeag Block will receive prompt attention.

T. H. ROBINSON & CO.

oct9

Maine Central Railroad Company

[illegible]

Expressly Authorized by the Legislature!

THE MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY now offers for sale a limited amount of its seven per cent. Consolidated Bonds. Said Bonds have forty years to run, and are, by express authority of the Legislature of Maine, secured by a joint and several mortgage on the Railroads, franchises and all the property, real and personal, of the following united railroads, to wit: **The Maine Central, Portland & Kennebec, Somerset & Kennebec, Androscoggin & Leeds & Farmington Railroads.** The security is ample. No better or safer investment for trust funds can be made.

They are of the denominations of $100, $500, $1000 and $5000, registered and coupon, with interest payable semi-annually.

PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

[illegible]

BANKERS, BOSTON,

AND BY

BOWLER & MERRILL,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Bangor, Maine.

june20 TuThSaw tf

Whig & Courier.

Daily Established 1834 - - - Weekly 1815.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (one inch in space) one insertion,	$1 00
For one square, two insertions,	1 25
For one square, three times in the Daily,	1 50
For one square, one week,	2 00
each week's continuance,	75
For half-square, one time,	75
For half-square, three times,	1 00
For half-square, one week,	1 25
each week's continuance,	40
For one square, in Weekly, three times,	1,50
each week's continuance,	25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$2,50 per square for first week—$1,00 per square for continuance.

DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."

☞ Advertisements continued *three times a week* at two-thirds price; *two times a week*, one half price; *one time a week*, one third price.

☞ Advertisements, where the time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.

☞ All Transient Advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements under the head of "Business Notices" 10 cents per line, each insertion, for solid matter, and 15 cents per line for leaded.

BEECHER ON EDUCATION.

From a report of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's new lecture, we copy the following with reference to the education of the masses:

"The education of the whole people, as in Germany and America, make them no longer the recipients, but partners in the whole movement of society—more and more they are requiring mental and thinking power. Their influence is permeating all spheres of thought and action, and is controlling in partnership with those who once had undivided control. The condition of the great and universal underbody of intelligence forms a public audience—an immense body before which all professions and all classes are obliged to admit its cause and favor the spread of their ideas. It contains within itself also the power to intensify, to modify, indirectly to direct the actions of all professions and of all classes. For while the thinker, like the engraver with a fine graving tool and a minute and cutting point, may excavate and cut finely, finely as one by the voice of the people, the force of the people moves forward to success, not because of the power in a single hand, but because behind the hand to strike and to give to the tool, not the delicate touches which comes from one man's might, but the whole force of the people, and the whole force of the whole community, and things which one man cannot do oftentimes, and the power which comes from the enthusiasm and the incessant sympathy of the whole, are done with an intensity which produces results never known before. Once the learned classes lived in themselves, and for themselves, but now they are obliged to live in the public, and are responsible to the whole public. It was impossible that these changed conditions would not work gradually to modify and change the professions themselves and the classes themselves. Hence the newspaper, which, being the vehicle through which public thought and feeling expresses itself, rouses the public feeling and leads it to give the same expression. It would not have existed in any other time it would not have existed in any other place save where the democratic feeling and the democratic liberty is prevalent. He did not propose to map out the future of society and to show the character of the time when the democratic influences will have their full development. Nature refused to sit to have her portrait taken. It developed itself not according to men's wishes. It was not a thing to be forced forward, and though men may modify and endeavor to change, yet after all, society was a living organic power, and shaped itself by its own internal force.—The spread of democratic influence was thus shaping our political affairs. It has enlarged the individual, it has changed the unit of society. Formerly the master of the household was the house itself to all men; wife and children had no legal representation except in their family in the State; he was the unit of the State. But the individual has now become the unit of the State, and the family is not known. Every single individual stands before the law in his own name and in his own nature. But no; it was not so. Every man stood before society in his own personality; but it did not say woman, except through her married relations. Once man was nothing; society was everything; but now we were taught that society was good for the good it conferred on the individual. The old condition of things was gone or going, and all attempts to revive it would be futile. The great natural laws of society were fighting this attempt to swallow up individuality and democratic influences make it impossible that nations can exist at the sacrifice of individuals. The old doctrine to neglect and not recognize them was giving out. The strength of the State is not known to depend upon its merits, and the more that can be made of the individuals the more strength will be aggregated into the State. [Applause.] Man, besides having a commercial and political value, has a spiritual value, and, by the force of the democratic principles of religion, we were intensifying the value of the individual man, without detriment to the organization of the State. We have learned that the favorably organized man naturally becomes the benefactor of the less favorably organized. We were learning that no State could rise that was high at the top leaving the bottom a trembling trunk, to be uprooted by the shock of the storm. Men must take care of the whole; the strong must bear a portion of the burden of the weak; this was not simply a moral of Scriptural obligations, but a truth of political organization. There were republics before ours that flourished and faded because of the disproportionate nature of the constituent elements, and no republic is going to stand that will not stand on the whole people from the bottom to the top. [Applause.]—Educational individualism of the whole brings unit and breadth and power to the State.—Knowing men, strong men, make better citizens than those whose minds are concentrated by prejudice. The democratic principle did not mean that every man was to be of one level; it recognized diversity, and holds that every man has a right to stand on that point on which his strength and development puts him. Democracy gloried in relative strength; it rejoiced in the poor man's success, and honored ability by promotion to high offices, but only for a period. It destroyed artificial classes, but it made society stable, because it broadened the base on which it stood. Wars were almost always dynastic among civilized nations, but the time has come when the whole body of the people, the working men, will say we will in future not be blown against each other. Whatever else may be said of Communism, it sought to bring the working-men of all nations together in their opposition to warfare and bloodshed; and he held that the triumph of democracy the world over was the triumph of peace. [Applause.]

A SICKLY PLANTATION.—The Augusta Journal says that Hamlin's Grant Plantation in the county of Oxford, must be a remarkably sickly place. In 1871 the liquor agent purchased of the State Commissioner liquors to the amount of $1,854. There are sixteen families in this plantation, and about eighty inhabitants all told. This was regarded as a good year's work, but in 1872, the agent did $400 better. According to Commissioner Shaw's late report, the first cost to that plantation for liquors during the past year was $2,290. Allowing a profit of 30 per cent., the receipts for liquors sold during the year should in round numbers amount to $3,000, $37 for each inhabitant, and $187 for each family. The valuation of the plantation is $13,000, and the liquors sold in one year amounts to 23 per cent. of the valuation.—Paris, with a population of 2,700 required only $1,613 worth of liquors, and Bethel with a population of 2,300 gets along with $1,700 worth. The sales in this little plantation of 1400 acres were greater by $500 than in any town or plantation in the county of Oxford, the town of Canton only excepted, and ranks number nine among all the cities and towns in the State.

The law relating to town liquor agencies, if executed, is stringent enough to prevent such a manifest disregard of its design. It is utterly impossible that there should be any such sale of liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes. Indeed, if sold freely as a beverage, the people of Hamlin's Grant could not use so much liquor. It is very evident that the Hamlin's Grant agency must be a depot for the beverage supplies of a number of towns. [illegible] after the immense holes in [illegible] summer?

THE BOSTON FIRE.

The commission of five citizens appointed under an order of the city council to investigate the cause of the great Boston fire and its management have made a lengthy report, but giving few facts not previously published and commented upon. The commission find that the uncontrolled spread of the conflagration from the first building through the great fire, swept by the flames, was principally owing to the delay of the apparatus in arriving, owing to the horse distemper, and the general faulty construction of the buildings, and especially to the exposure of timber to the flames at a height which could not be reached by water—an exposure which would deserve condemnation even at a lower level.—The dangers arising from this mode of building were greatly aggravated by the narrowness of streets and by the great height of buildings. The danger has been foreseen and our calamity foretold both here and abroad.

There is a sad interest in the statement of the State insurance commissioner, who tells us that just before the fire, English underwriters spoke to him at Liverpool and London of the probable fate of Franklin street Winthrop Square and their surroundings and proposed to cancel their policies and to cease insuring in our city.

The efforts of the firemen were greatly impeded by want of water, especially on Summer street. The insufficient supply of water was felt at the outset and was without doubt one cause of the conflagration. The commission find there was a lack of proper fuel for the engines and that broken boxes and other wood had to be substituted for coal.—The chief engineer and entire fire department are warmly praised for regard to the use of gun-powder.

The commission says:—There is a conflict of testimony as to the balance of good or evil arising from the use of gun-powder on Nov. 9th and 10th. It is necessary to strike that balance accurately because all witnesses agree and all sane people will agree that explosives never should be used again as they were at that time and that if used at all, we should be prepared to employ them skilfully, carefully, and by a fixed plan. The board of engineers were opposed to the use of powder and therefore no provision had been made for such an emergency. When it was at last decided to use powder, it was done by the chief engineer giving written authority to several public spirited gentlemen to remove goods and demolish buildings. Each man was left to act as he pleased. The chief engineer condemns his error in this respect and we agree with him. The course actually pursued was objectionable not because it was illegal, but because it was dangerous and inefficient.

A GLACIER IN MAINE.

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal writes the following:

Among the noteworthy incidents of the thaw of the 10th and 11th was the occurrence of quite a young flood in Dixmont village, caused in this way:—The heavy rain on Friday morning, in addition to that of the preceding day and night, caused a rush of water down the mountain, and being checked and held back by the snow that gathered before it, on a comparatively level tract of land above the village, there accumulated a heavy volume of water, which, advanced slowly until it gained the more inclined ground, where, bursting its barriers down it came with a rush, across lots, sweeping away fences, pouring a seething torrent in the street at the upper part of the village. For an account of its further progress we take the following description of an eye witness:

"I was crossing the street near the centre of the village when on hearing a rushing noise like that of a heavy wind up street, and looking that way saw the centre width of the street filled with water approaching with the speed of a race horse, covered with floating logs, fence rails and debris, and about four feet deep, judging by the perpendicular wall of snow and slush which it carried before it.

By the time I had fairly comprehended what was coming, it occurred to me that this was not just the place for a fellow with his best clothes on, so I went for Piper's store, a few rods distant, mighty lively, but, on reaching it I found, to my dismay, the door locked, the proprietor having stepped into the adjoining building a moment before.

The store is so situated that it got the full force of the torrent, and on the side on which the doors are, and I had just time to get there and find the doors locked, when the water struck the building, knocking off the heavy window shutters and bursting open the doors as though a shell had struck them, although they were strong, heavy ones, and securely bolted, and putting me into the store with forty ram power, where I caught at the counter railing and landed on the counter, and in less than a minute the building was filled nearly to the top of the counter by the stream of thin slush and water pouring in at the doors, and I began to think I had got to pass in my checks this time anyway, and to be drowned with that dirty looking stuff like a rat in a trap was not a pleasing prospect for a young man with a family and his life insurance policy below par. But my hopes and courage began to rise as I saw that the water had been level with the top of the stove, for some seconds without rising high enough to float the cover off, so I knew it had done its best.

Passing the store the torrent rushed on with incredible force and speed down the hill, plowing up the street and ditches, moving rocks hundreds of pounds in weight, sweeping away fences, etc., until it reached the brook at the foot of the hill, in which it passed away without any further disturbance. It was a wonder that there was no more damage done to persons or property, for had any one been overtaken in the street by the flood their chances of escape without injury would have been small. Logs twenty feet long and eighteen inches through, ran swiftly by with the stream. Mr. Piper was the only one in the village who suffered any material loss. The damage to goods in his store and the adjoining building occupied by him in the manufacture of clothing, amounted to some $20 or $25. In the latter building, in which were Mr. Piper and brother, and a lady in his employ, things were knocked about promiscuously, by the water bursting open the doors and filling the store to the top of the counters with the slush, out of which the occupants crawled after the flood subsided, like half-drowned rats from a submerged cellar. The water subsided almost as suddenly as it appeared, and in fifteen minutes after the first rush the streets were free from water, but considering the suddenness and violence of the affair, we may be thankful that we got of it as easily as we did."

STATE NEWS.

More small pox cases in Portland.

There are in the lumber woods of Maine the present winter not less than 20,000 men, with 10,000 horses and oxen.

The case of small pox recently reported from Turner, proves not to have been small-pox at all. The subject is sorely afflicted with boils.

The *Times* says the jury in the case of French and Day, on trial for the manslaughter at Cornish, of Forest Pugsley, an old man, were unable to agree.

Albert L. Corliss of Portland, has been meeting with divers casualties, through the potent aid of the whiskey bottle, from which calamities the police have benevolently rescued him.

A case of varioloid is reported among the factory operatives at Brunswick. It is the only case that has thus far made its appearance in Brunswick.

John C. Ellers, of Bath, while at work at Bangs, Weston & Co's, Monday forenoon, was crushed beneath a pile of boards which fell upon him, and received a broken leg.

A son of Rev. Mr. Matthews of Auburn, at present in St. Paul, Minnesota, writes that the published reports of the terrible storm in Minnesota are not at all exaggerated.

The city solicitor of Lewiston has come to the conclusion that the vote of that city in aiding the Lewiston & Auburn Railroad is technically illegal on the ground that the city did not vote on the proposition which the Legislature granted them authority.

The Boston *Journal* says that Sunday afternoon Samuel Plummer, a native of Auburn, was found dead in his room at No. 174 Friend St., in that city. Coroner Moore was summoned and finding that death resulted from heart disease, declines to hold an inquest.

A correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal* tells a story of a neighboring country school where the scholars and master had a fight, biting each other, and in other respects exercising a savage disposition. The light of the nineteenth century hasn't yet fully illumined the world.

B. W. Norris, an Alabama ex-member of Congress, and a former resident of Maine, died Monday. Mr. Norris was for years quite an active politician in Somerset county. He was land Agent from 1860 to 1863 after which he was a Paymaster of Volunteers.—He removed to Alabama in 1866 where he engaged in politics, and was a member of the Fortieth Congress for a few months.

Over at Jordan's Corner in Denmark, a skunk scented the school house the other day. The Bridgton News says: "The dead body of the intruding foe now swings high on a neighboring bough, and the open door and windows of the school house at Jordan's Corner, and the spicy odor borne on the winter breezes, tell how dearly the field was fought and won.

On Sunday a young man belonging in Lewiston called at the house of Mr. Levi Jackson who lives in the lower part of the city.—On entering the house a large dog belonging to the young man, attacked a dog belonging to Mr. Jackson. The wife of Mr. Jackson who was in delicate health, was in the room where the curs were, and was so terrified by the clamor, that she went into convulsions and died at 2 a. m., Monday. The case is an exceedingly painful one.

Miniature Almanac. Thursday, Jan 30

[BANGOR TIME]

SUN RISES,	7 07	MOON SETS	[illegible] PM
SUN SETS,	5 [illegible]	HIGH WATER,	11 [illegible] AM
LENGTH OF DAYS,	9 [illegible]		11 [illegible] PM

Marine Journal.

By Telegraph

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 28th. The steamship Oceanic, which sailed from this port for New York on Friday last, has returned with her machinery damaged.

MEMORANDA.

The St Croix river was open Jan 21st and a vessel [illegible] an [illegible] came up to Calais. A channel was [illegible] through the ice.

The schooner Geo Walker arrived at Sagua, North side of Cuba, in eighteen days from Machias.

The trustees of the Boston Marine Society are preparing a bill to establish a pilot station off Cape Cod, which will no doubt relieve the difficulties complained of by the merchants. The bill will also provide for other changes in our pilot laws which are needed.

DISASTERS.

London, Jan 28. The American brig Abbie H, [illegible] from London for Berbice, British Guiana, after several weeks' buffeting with adverse winds [illegible] Channel, was run into and disabled on Saturday by a large barque [illegible] miles South of Lizard Light. The people on the barque refused to give her name or render any assistance. The captain of the brig was crushed to death while trying to get his wife on board the barque. The [illegible] succeeded in reaching port in a badly damaged condition.

Barque Young Turk, Nickerson, from Boston for Malaga was at Gibraltar Jan [illegible]th, repairing rudder, having damaged it on the voyage.

Sch Wreath, Foss, from Seaford for Boston, [illegible] Norfolk 23d to stop leak.

Gibraltar, Jan 2. The Almoner, parted anchors previous to Dec 27th, and drifted, but got up [illegible] to avoid going ashore.

Hull, Jan 10. The G M Tucker, Hill, from Cronstadt, which stranded near Darlington Nov 29, and was subsequently assisted off and beached near Cleethorpes, arrived here this afternoon with her hold half full of water, and having thrown all cargo overboard excepting some iron.

Torquay, Jan 9. The bottom, being all that remains of the hull of the American ship Wallace, now lies full of water about 50 yards from the sea wall of the Torbay or Station Road. A strong gang of hands, engaged for the purpose, have saved and landed a considerable portion of the sails, ropes and gear of the unfortunate ship, and are still at work endeavoring to extricate what remains of the same from under her bottom.

Sch Ruth Shaw from Baltimore for Boston is ashore on Sandy Hook Point.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORTLAND. Cld 28th, sch B F [illegible], [illegible] Matanzas.

BUCKSPORT. Sld 24th, sch Ida May, [illegible] land.

Cld 25th, sch John Wentworth, Lewis, [illegible] for Savannah

FALL RIVER. Ar 25th, sch Porto Rico, Wentworth, Bangor.

VINEYARD HAVEN. Ar 27th, schs Ella Humphrey, Portland for New York; Equal, Kenniston, Rockland for [illegible]

PORTSMOUTH. Ar in the Lower Harbor 27th, sch Trader, McDonald, Rockland for Boston; J G Craig, Alley Wiscasset for Gloucester.

STONINGTON. Sld 29th, sch Julia A Ebbs, Shea, New York.

BOSTON. Ar 28th, sch George D Loud, Clark, New York.

NEWPORT. Ar 27th, schs Daylight, from Bath for New York; Herald, Hall, Rockland for do.

NEW YORK. Ar 28th, sch E A De Hart, Packham, Baracoa.

Also ar 27th, schs G [illegible], Huntley, Jacksonville via Hampton Roads for New Haven; Velo, [illegible] Baltimore for Providence; J Baymore, Budge, do for Rockland.

Cld 27th sch Lucy Ames, Bishop, Rockland.

NORFOLK. Ar 23d, sch Maid of the Mist, from Baltimore.

BRUNSWICK. Cld 23d, sch W H Mailer, Crowley, New Haven.

PHILADELPHIA. Ar 25th, sch Archer & Reeves, Somerset.

LEWES. In port 27th, brig Frank E Allen, Mayagues for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE. Cld 25th, sch Addie M [illegible], [illegible] Boston.

CHARLESTON. Ar 25th, sch Skylark, Lothrop, Boston.

Sld, schs S O Hart, for Savannah; Geo Washington, for West Indies.

NEW ORLEANS. Sld from S W Pass 21st, ship [illegible] S Thayer.

SAN FRANCISCO. Ar 22d, ship Scotia, [illegible], Hong Kong.

Cld 17th, barque Silas Fish, Baund, Cork.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Sld from Aspinwall 20th, barque Aldana Rosada, [illegible] for Pensacola.

Sld fm Azua 10th inst, sch Pomona, Maynard, Boston.

Sld from Gibraltar 3d inst, brig J G Norwood, [illegible] Trieste; 4th, barque Robert Porter, Pendleton, for Boston.

At Havana 19th, barques Com Dupont, Nichols; James E Ward, Wiley; Estella, Loring, for New York; E F Herriman, Nichols; Endeavor, Mountfort; Carrie E Long, Parks; Norton Stover, Sherman; G W Rosevelt, Herriman; T K Weldon, Colson; and brigs Ema M Tucker, Tucker; M C Haskell, Whitmore; Lizzie Zittoson, Dow; Proteus, Dyer; Keystone, Baxter; Geo [illegible] Chase, Bacon, and; schs Henry Adelbert, Crowell; Ralph Carlton, Patten.

SPOKEN.

Jan 23, 20 miles east of Cape Hatteras, sch [illegible], South.

Bowler & Merrill,

BANKERS,

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Furnish First Class BANKERS' DRAFTS, and LETTERS OF CREDIT, available in all parts of the World.

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dec18 1w eod&w 17

Notice

The annual meeting of the Bangor Boom Company, will be holden at the office of A. G. Sterns, on MONDAY, February 3rd, at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the choice of officers, and any other business legally before them.

[illegible], Clerk.

Bangor, Jan. 27th.

Piano-Forte Tuning.

Pianos, Organs and Melodeons REPAIRED and TUNED by E. F. COBB. Orders left at his Music Store, No. 5 Granite Block, Main Street.

2md

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H LYNDE, PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY JANUARY 30 1873

THE ATTACK ON SPEAKER BLAINE

The people of the whole country and especially of Maine, will rejoice in the signal defeat of the last attempt to injure the reputation of Speaker Blaine The excitement over the investigations now in progress has been seized upon for the wreaking of personal spite the enemies of any public man find [illegible] their opportunity to set afloat some charge or imputation that is caught up and repeated by telegraph to the remotest parts of the country So, in the attack on Mr Blaine, the resolution moved in the House, was supplemented by mysterious hints of damaging disclosures to be made against the Speaker, and before the object of the assault had been publicly confessed malice had half secured its end by coupling the name of its intended victim with dark hints of scandal The author of this miserable attack had not only been too eager in his desire "to catch the Speaker", but he had made a most unfortunate selection for a victim From the moment when the Speaker compelled his accuser to stand out before him and confess his spiteful purpose, till all that was left of Stevenson slunk crest fallen and discomfited out of the committee room, the triumph of Mr Blaine was as complete as his vindication How signally this second assault upon the character of Mr Blaine has failed, may be inferred from a few extracts which we make from other papers The special correspondent of the Democratic Boston *Post*, which is no partial friend to the Speaker, states

Mr Blaine was present to exculpate himself from all imputations in connection with the Iowa and Sioux City Railroad In fact the Speaker was so successful in his attempts [illegible] Mr Stevenson that the latter retired in evident disgust.

And Perley of the Boston *Journal* reports the Washington verdict as follows

Mr J B Stevenson of Ohio apparently wanted to have his name connected in some way or other with the Credit Mobilier investigation Having heard it whispered that Speaker Blaine was the owner of stock in [illegible] railroad, he remarked to a [illegible] appeared by the evidence to day [illegible] the Speaker, and hastened [illegible] a resolution directing Judge P[illegible] Committee to investigate also the [illegible] the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad [illegible] Mr Stevenson jumped at a con[illegible] Had he made the pro[illegible] would have ascertained that [illegible] and Sioux City Road had [illegible] connection with the [illegible] and [illegible] that the [illegible] land grant really connected with [illegible] was to catch the Speaker [illegible] with a [illegible] who were [illegible] to day and heard Mr [illegible] that Mr Blaine stood [illegible] blameless [illegible] with this road [illegible] indeed the Speaker is one [illegible] those road scandals [illegible] has emerged from the [illegible] without the slightest taint of [illegible]

Neither Mr Colfax nor his most ardent [illegible] seek to ignore the fact that the [illegible] against his veracity has [illegible] most serious and painful character [illegible] no question that while a [illegible] to gloat over the sullying of [illegible] great majority of an intelli[gent] [illegible] would [illegible] one who has rendered [illegible] service and won the confidence [illegible] of his fellow men. Mr Colfax [illegible] the privilege which [illegible] to the humblest defendant should [illegible] the second officer of the Na[tion]

We believe we but echo the feeling of the great mass of the American people in expressing an earnest hope that he may succeed in [illegible] that from which he is more [illegible] his life

The Boston *Herald* Washington correspondent cites as a precedent for Senator W[illegible] the fact that Hon Hannibal Hamlin [illegible] was a Senator when he was elected Vice President wrote a letter on the 7th of January to the Governor of Maine tendering his resignation to take effect on the 17th of that month The Governor at once notified the Legislature and Hon Lot M. Morrill was chosen to fill the vacancy, and took his [seat] on the [illegible] of January

The U S Bankrupt Law The proposed repeal of the bankrupt law is exciting the earnest attention of the business men of the country The Boston Board of Trade, the Shoe and Leather Dealers Association, and other influential commercial organizations have already protested against the repeal of the law one branch of Congress has already moved in that direction The present act passed in 1867 was a great improvement upon either of its predecessors, though it possessed some grave errors One [illegible] of these was the opportunity gave for the greatest delay in settlements [illegible] winding up of the assets of the [illegible] through the cupidity of those officials [illegible] pecuniary benefit these provisions [illegible] But it appears there has been [illegible] correcting these evils patent [illegible] through the last five years experience [illegible] their operation The business men of the country now protest against any sweeping legislation on the subject, on the ground that the repeal is not in the interest of the people — *Boston* [illegible]

Pennsylvania is to be asked for a million dollars and the city of Philadelphia for half [illegible] to aid in carrying on the proposed Centennial Exposition

Nine members of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the liquor law have reported to the House a bill to repeal the beer clause. A minority report against any change is signed by three members

The Quoddy Delegate The Indian delegate from Passamaquoddy represents that his case is one of hardship First, his opponents informed the custom house officials, who seized his election supplies which cost him $25 second, his suit of store clothes cost him $30 third, he has to pay hotel prices for board, and has a contested election on his hands. He fears that his salary of $100 will not pay the bills. He however congratulates himself that his family is well provided for, as he killed three deer just before leaving.

The New York City Charter. At the meeting of the New York Committee of Seventy Tuesday night a sub-Committee was appointed to go to Albany and urge upon the Legislature the adoption of the new charter drafted by the Committee and especially the abolishing of the Assistant Board of Aldermen, as that body is deemed useless and is generally composed of low ward politicians who were elected solely to serve unscrupulous political ends. The Committee allege that the recent members of that body were as great a disgrace to the city as any of the old ring regime. They urge also that the city election be held in the Spring instead of the Fall.

Edson Hunt, 17 years old while walking on the railroad track near Concord, Mass., Wednesday, on his way to school, was struck by the cow catcher of a train and instantly killed. His body was thrown up near the buffer and was not discovered till the train reached Ayer station.

ANOTHER ROUTE TO AROOSTOOK

CHARLESTON, Jan 29, 1873.

To the Editor of the Whig & Courier

In relation to the loaning of Bangor's credit for $2,000 000 in aid of the Aroostook Railroad, allow an outsider to offer a suggestion in addition to the many which have been made Take the line of the Penobscot Central R R as now surveyed, to Union Bridge, in Sebec, thence to Sebec village, and to Brownville, from there in about a straight line to Patten and thence straight to Presque Isle The distance from Bangor will not be more than 150 or 160 miles with all the angles and curves and the cost of such a road of narrow gauge at $12,500 per mile would be $2 000,000, or just what it is proposed that Bangor shall loan to assist in building the Northern Aroostook Bangor would own the road and the whole trade of Aroostook and Piscataquis would pour into her lap without paying tribute to any other railroad

I have no doubt that the towns and individuals on the route would take one half of the stock Sebec has one of the best water powers in the State and her people are wide awake and ready to help, Brownville has large resources to develope and will also assist, and Kenduskeag, Corinth, Charleston and Atkinson will aid in their corporate capacity to the extent permitted by law.

The road would run through an immense timber country the products of which would be brought directly to Bangor with all the trade and travel of the two Counties and it seems to me worth Bangor's while to look this route over to see whether it will not be more for her interest to loan say $1 500 000 to build a road this way, own it, control it and recieve all the benefits from it than to loan $2,000 000 on a line for other people to control There are many other reasons to be urged in favor of this route which I defer for the present

P J T

THE NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW

The N Y *Journal of Commerce* referring to the proposed unqualified repeal of the national bankrupt law deprecates impulsive legislation upon so serious a matter saying

We protest against such sweeping legislation The repeal is not in the interest of the people. It is not designed to benefit trade protect the creditor or restrict the fraudulent contraction or evasion of debts It is more strictly a class measure than any legislation on this topic heretofore proposed It is designed by repealing the present law to take the process the manipulation the control and of course the fees and perquisites of the settlement of insolvent estates out of the hands (the Ring if they will have it so) which now control it and give it over to a different class of lawyers, assignees and other hungry aspirants, who are greedy for a larger share of the business

If it were not for this class, for whose benefit this proposal has been sprung upon Congress there would be no compulsory process for the collection of debts There should be one All the interests of legitimate trade and commerce all intercourse between buyer and seller, producer and consumer would be better protected and regulated if there was a statute enforcing the payment of debts Fraud should be punished honest inability [illegible] pecuniary obligation fairly contracted [illegible] penalty It is a misnomer [illegible] the bankrupt law is designed as a compromise between the old Roman law that the [illegible] the debtor's body and [illegible] till his debts were paid to the utter [illegible] farthing, and the more merciful and just theory that poverty is not a crime, and that the law has no right to lend its terrors to an exacting creditor The compromise proposes that the debtor shall be made to surrender all that can be legally applied to the discharge of his just obligations, and may then be released from further compulsory process

The law of 1867 as it now stands, is correct in principle and all the change it needs is in the better adaptation of the process so that the settlement shall be more promptly made, and a larger proportion of the proceeds of the estate go into the pockets of the creditors In plain terms let us restrict the cupidity of greedy assignees, their attorneys and dependents and confine the operation of the law as far as possible to the proper and speedy settlement of bankrupt estates, instead of long jobs and unending annual gains to mercenary officials No common interest can be promoted now by a total repeal of the law

Portland Liquor Frauds. Alleged frauds upon the Revenue have been discovered in the ostensible purchase and shipment of whiskey from Boston to St Pierre, Miquelon but in reality landing it on the coast of Maine from whence it was conveyed in boats to Portland Patrick and James McGinchy of Portland are said to be implicated, and their property attached by United States officers to the amount of $2,000 Several Boston parties are also implicated We believe the McGlinchys were co defendants in the recent trial of ex Mayor Putnam of Portland.

Repeal of the Franking Privilege. The act repealing the Franking Privilege is as follows

Be it enacted, &c That the franking privilege be and the same is hereby abolished from and after the 1st day of July, A D, 1873 and that thenceforth all official correspondence of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent from or addressed to any officer of the Government, or person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter, provided that no compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators or members and delegates of the House of Representatives for account of postage"

Quite a diversity of opinion has found expression in the journals of this country as to the Character of the late King Kamehameha of the Hawaiian Islands. In a copy of the Hawaiian Gazette received by Mrs E H Allen in this city, whose husband is a prominent member of the Hawaiian Cabinet, we find a series of resolutions adopted by the Privy Council and letters of condolence from the foreign diplomatic representatives, which unite in bearing cordial testimony to the excellent character and sagacious and liberal administration of the late king

Will of Mrs Harrison Gray Otis — The late Mrs Harrison Gray Otis of Boston, died possessed of property in her own right estimated at $250,000, by the will of her brother, the late Wm H Boardman, she inherited about $800 000. In her will the deceased gives the Female Orphan Asylum $2,500, also $2,500 each to the National Sailors' Home of Quincy Mass, and to the Sailors Snug Harbor Provision is made for the payment of $5000 for the benefit of soldiers who served in the late war whenever any institution is organized for their benefit. An annuity of $100 is given to each of her servants.

Cold Weather. At Dubuque, Iowa, Wednesday 14° below, at Osage 40° below, at Oskaloosa 35° below at 23° below zero at McGregor and other points, with blocking snows The following are the ranges of the thermometer at the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Co at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning New York, zero, Chicago 9° below, Buffalo, 8° below, Cleveland, 18° below, Montreal, 8° below, Corry, Pa., 28° below, Washington, 0° above. At all the above places the weather was clear, and the wind west to northwest. At Cincinnati, 20° below, Memphis, Tenn, 4° above, in portions of Wisconsin, 40° below, but at noon it was moderating throughout the Northwest.

The Exeter, N. H. Bank Defalcation An Exeter special states that the Bank Commissioners on Tuesday completed the investigation of the Exeter Savings Bank, and find a defalcation exceeding $120,000. The bond of the savings bank is for $35,000. It has been kept in a private box in the bank vault, but upon examination it was not to be found. It is thought that Shute must have destroyed it. "The examination of the national bank was not completed, and the directors did not feel authorized to name any sum as the probable deficit, though it will exceed the sum previously given—$40,000. Director Charles Conner went to New York Saturday, to confer with [illegible] there. He returned feeling quite [illegible] results from the trip."

Mr Ham, secretary of the Credit Mobilier, on Tuesday produced a written order, heretofore missing, signed by many of the principal stockholders, authorizing the issue of fifty additional shares of stock to James Brooks, showing that the previous declaration of Mr Brooks that it was issued to his son-in law, Neilson, was untrue.

Special Notices.

Penobscot Co Poultry Society.

The annual meeting of the Penobscot County Poultry Society, for the choice of officers, &c, will be held at the Common Council Room, in the City Hall, TUESDAY, February 4th, 1873, at 7 o'clock P M

JOHN H HAYES, Secretary

jan29 1w

1872 1873

ENTERTAINMENTS.

SIXTH ENTERTAINMENT

Thursday Evening, Jan. 30th,

—IN—

NOROMBEGA HALL,

by the Celebrated

Highland Quartette,

CONSISTING OF

MR W W CLARK, Tenor,
MR C H CLARK, Tenor,
MR H K. WHITE, Jr, Baritone
MR T H HATHORNE, Basso,

ASSISTED BY

MRS J M OSGOOD, the favorite Soprano,
MRS JENNIE TWITCHELL KEMPTON, the Renowned Contralto and
MR LEON KEACH at the Piano

all of Boston

Single Tickets 75 and 50 cents, according to location. Sale commences Monday morning, January 27th at D Bugbee's

jan27

ACHING TEETH.

Former advertisements of Dr. Babcock in regard to the feasibility of permanently saving aching teeth having developed considerable skepticism, he would state that during the past two years he has been successful in saving several hundred teeth, which at the time of presentation were aching in all degrees of intensity and from every imaginable cause In support of this statement he would refer interested parties to a partial list of cases given below Dr Babcock has recently refitted and refurnished his Reception Parlor throughout in a manner which he deems it no egotism in saying the best [illegible] the handsomest and most comfortable Reception Parlor in the State In the ordinary filling of teeth, the "Morrison Dental Engine" which he now uses exclusively gives no pain whatever Below is a partial list of patients and while four fifths of such cases are ladies, yet for obvious reasons their names are omitted

J O B Darling	Orlando Moor,
Gen Daniel White	H L Bickford
I of Stickney,	Wm Patterson,
J G Clark,	Hiram M Moon,
A Walton, M D,	J H C Gordon,
Joseph Blake,	C W Parton,
Rust N Kimball,	L Southard,
Geo A Kirkpatrick,	Fred Wilson,
F Woodbury,	N G Adams
Fred Verplast,	N well Eddy,
Ed A Lynde,	Chas Webb
F S Sawyer	W A Jenison
Aren Lovejoy	

And many others. In fact out of the many cases treated not a single one pronounced cured has ever proved a failure

J F BABCOCK, D D S,

No. 2 and 3, Kenduskeag Block,

N B—Dr B is the ONLY Graduate of a Dental College practicing in Bangor

jan25 Tues Thur & Sat 1m ea

NOTIFICATION.

Now is your time to call and see the New Parlor Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon

In Bass' New Block, Main Street,

for we are ready to show to our Patrons something new and something true We will show you some of our skill as far as barbering is concerned We do no mean to monopolize the entire barbering but our motto is to live and let live

Your humble servants,
R ANDERSON,
W B DOUSE

jan18 tf

You will Find

—AT—

F S DAVENPORTS

Piano and Music Rooms,

30 Main Street,

STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS PIANOS,
HAZELTON PIANOS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

SECOND HAND PIANOS,
PIANOS TO LET
ORGANS TO LET,
MELODEONS TO LET

SHEET MUSIC,
TEACHING PIECES
STANDARD PIECES
CONCERT SONGS,
NEW SONGS

All at Prices to suit Purchasers

jan3 3taw

Compositor Wanted,

A temperate man, who is a fast compositor, can have steady work on Night Telegraphic Reports at this office.

dec18 sn tf

Offices to Rent

Two large rooms connected, in Kenduskeag Block up one flight, $ 50 per year Apply to

jan15 sn tf N S HARLOW.

REMOVAL.

DR G C GARDNER.

Has removed to the rooms lately occupied by Dr E C YOUNG, at No 52 Main Street, where he will attend to the practice of dentistry in all its branches

Dr G has permission to refer to Dr ISAAC STRICKLAND

A CARD It gives me pleasure to recommend Dr GARDNER to my friends and former patients, as a skilful practitioner

E. C. YOUNG.

Bangor Aug 30th 1872. sn tf

Assessors Notice

The Assessors of the City of Bangor will be in session at the City Hall on each Saturday afternoon for a few weeks for the transaction of any business properly coming before them

WM ARNOLD,
S C. HATCH
J L CROSBY,
Assessors

dec 6—sn

State of Maine

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 7 th, 1873

ORDERED That, the Senate concurring, all petitions for private legislation, except those for redress of wrong and grievances which shall be presented to the Legislature after the first day of February next, be referred to the next Legislature, and that this order be published in the Daily Kennebec Journal the Daily Lewiston Journal, the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier Portland Daily Press and Daily Eastern Argus, until that date

In House of Representatives Jan 8 1873

Read and passed Sent up for concurrence
SUMNER J CHADBOURNE, Clerk

In Senate Jan 8, 1873.

Read and passed in concurrence
SAMUEL W LANE, Secretary

A true copy attest
jan9 SAMUEL W LANE, Secretary

City of Bangor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE Dec. 29th, 1872

All persons having official business with the Mayor, will find him in his office, at the CITY HALL, from 10 to 12 A. M, and 4 to 6 P M., daily, and not at his own place of business.

J. S. WHEELWRIGHT,
dec31 sn tf Mayor.

BROWN & SIMPSON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bangor, Maine.

C. P. BROWN. A. L. SIMPSON.

Having been established in the successful practice of the law in the City of Bangor for more than twenty years, and having an [illegible] in all parts of the State, and [illegible] for transacting professional [illegible] have formed a Law partnership [illegible] similar attention to all [illegible] and law practice in any of the Courts of law [illegible] in United States Courts. [illegible]

Bangor, June [illegible], 1867.

THE SAFE

Deposit Interest Bank,

No. 9 Central St., Bangor.

P M. BLAKE, President.

T H SMITH, Cashier.

Interest allowed from the date of deposit at the liberal Government rate of

7-30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

No deposits received for a less sum than $50

Office hours from 8 A M to 6 P M

March 29, 1872. sn d&w

Wanted.

A copy of WILLIAMSON'S HISTORY OF MAINE Call at Bangor Library Association.

Bangor, Jan 20 1873 sn

Physician's Card!

MELVIN PREBLE, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Has so far recovered from his injuries as to resume his practice

Pure Vaccine Virus on hand

Office—No 3 Bowman's Block
Residence—Penobscot Exchange

dec14 sn

DR J F BABCOCK,

Graduate Penn. College Dental Surgery,

Dental Surgeon.

Reception Parlor and Operating Rooms,

Nos. 2 and 3 Kenduskeag Block,

Same Floor as Mercantile Library

jan23

Caution!

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,

oct17 sn3awly Agents for the United States

CHARLES HAMLIN,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,

No 9 Wheelwright & Clark's Block.

Office hours from 2 to 6 P M

Bankrupt Court Room open from 9 A M. to 12 M

mo126 sn tf

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless Reliable and Instantaneous no disappointment, no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb BLACK OR NATURAL BROWN, and leaves the hair CLEAN SOFT AND BEAUTIFUL The genuine signed W A Batchelor. Sold by all Druggists

CHAS BATCHELOR Prop, N Y

nov11 eod d&wly sn

Consumption can be Cured.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Sometimes medicines that will stop a cough will often occasion the death of the patient. It looks up the liver, stops the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact, clogging the action of the very organs that caused the cough

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two thirds of the cases of consumption. Many are now complaining with dull pain in the side, the bowels sometimes costive and sometimes too loose, tongue coated pain in the shoulder blade, feeling sometimes very restless, and at other times drowsy the food that is taken lies heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching of wind These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly stopped, the lungs, liver and stomach clog, and remain torpid and inactive, and before the patient is aware of his situation, the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, and death is the inevitable result

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium, nor anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juice of the stomach digests easily nourishes the system and creates a healthy circulation of the blood When the bowels are costive skin sallow and the patient is of a bilious habit, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required

These medicines are prepared by Dr J. H SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, Penn., and for sale by GEO C GOODWIN & CO, Hanover street, Boston & JOHN F HENRY, 8 College place, New York Wholesale Agents

For sale by Druggists generally

sl[illegible] eod 11m sn

Mothers, Beware!

of dangerous opiates, as many of the preparations sold as Soothing Syrup have produced fatal effects.

BROWN'S TEETHING CORDIAL is soothing and gives relief to the child It cures Wind Colic, relieves Inflammation and softens the Gums, and is being recommended by the first class physicians in preference to all other medicines of a similar nature

For Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma

or Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes use

BROWN'S BRONCHIALS

Price 25 Cents

For sale by all Druggists

nov 5 sn 3m

City of Bangor

The Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Accounts and Claims will be in session at the Aldermen's Room on the first WEDNESDAY in each month, at 2 o'clock P M All bills against the city should be presented at that time

CHAPIN HUMPHREY, Chairman

apr13 sn

Sanford's Independent Line.

For Boston and Lowell.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Steamer KATAHDIN, Capt W R. Roix

Will leave Winterport every TUESDAY at 12 o'clock M, touching at the usual landings

Will leave Boston for Winterport every FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P M., touching as above

Fares from Bangor, to Boston, including Stage fare to Winterport $4 00
From Winterport and Bucksport to Boston, 3 00

Seats secured and tickets purchased at all the principal Hotels.

LOOMIS TAYLOR Agent.

dec 14

To the Mayor and Aldermen of Bangor

The undersigned respectfully ask that license may be granted them to erect and use a Stationary Steam Engine of about twenty horse power the boiler to be about four feet in diameter and thirteen feet long, set in brick work The Engine house which is to be of brick to be separate from the main building, which is to be used for manufacturing purposes, on Main street, this side of D Green's and on the corner of a newly made street, it being the same property as described in petition, which the city exempted from taxation at their last meeting for a term of ten years

PARKHURST & WEBB

CITY OF BANGOR

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Ordered,—That THURSDAY, the sixth day of March next, at 7 o'clock P. M., and the Aldermen's Room in the City Hall, be and are hereby, assigned as the time and place for the consideration of said petition and said applicants are hereby directed to give notice thereof by publishing a copy of their said petition and also of this order, in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier six days, the first publication to be at least fourteen days before said time of meeting that all persons interested in the premises may then and there be heard if they see cause.

Passed January 23 1873

JOHN H HAYES, City Clerk

A true copy of petition and order thereon

Attest JOHN H HAYES, City Clerk.

jan29 1w

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan 29th, at the residence of Mr Dexter Andrews, by Rev. S Goodenough, Mr Chas W Wetherell of Chicago, Ill, to Miss Ellen M Andrews of this city

In this city Jan 28th, by Rev C O Porter, Mr William A. Rich and Miss Jennie Wallack, both of Bangor

LOST.

A TASSEL belonging to Seal Skin Muff The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

jan30 1t*

Found.

A BUNCH OF KEYS. Enquire at this office.

jan30 3t

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS,

Opened This Day,

SELLING AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

LOOK AT THEM.

No. 9 [illegible]

W. O. AYER.

[illegible]

City of Bangor.

An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance entitled "Porter-Carts, Hacks," &c.

Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Bangor, as follows

Sec 1. The ordinance entitled Porter Carts, Hacks, &c, is hereby amended by striking out all of section seven and inserting the following section to be numbered sections seven to eleven, viz

Sec 7 The prices or rates of fare to be taken by, or paid to the owners, driver or other person having charge of any Hack or Hackney Coach except Omnibuses shall be as follows that is to say for carrying a passenger from one place to another in Bangor and Brewer within the territorial area of a radius of one mile from the Post Office building in Bangor, not exceeding forty cents, and for every quarter of a mile outside of said circle, an additional ten cents for children between the ages of four and fifteen years, if more than one or if accompanied by an adult, half price only is to be charged for each child, and for children under four years of age when accompanied by their parents or an adult, no charge is to be made. Provided that in addition to the above sums the amount actually paid for tolls for going and returning from Brewer may be charged to and received from the aggregate of the passengers transported in any one journey to said town And provided further that on days on which an exhibition of any kind shall be given or public meeting shall be held at the Penobscot County Fair Grounds, the rate of fare each way shall be twenty five cents for each person, unless a special contract shall be made for a less sum

Sec 8 Every owner, driver or other person having charge of any hack or hackney coach shall carry with each passenger, in addition to one trunk two articles, such as a valise, saddle bag, carpet-bag, portmanteau box bundle or other similar articles used in travelling, if he be requested so to do, without charge or compensation therefor but for every additional trunk or such other article as above named more than two, he shall be entitled to demand and receive ten cents

Sec 9. Every Hack, Stage-coach, Omnibus, Coaches, Landeau, or other vehicle whether on wheels or runners, drawn by one or more horses, or other animal power which shall be used in the City of Bangor for the conveyance of persons, for hire, from place to place within said city shall be deemed a Hack or Hackney coach within the meaning of this ordinance The name of the owner and driver of every such Hack and Hackney-coach, and the number of its license, together with the rates of fare established by this ordinance, or by any subsequent ordinance as said rates of fare may from time to time be established by the City Council, shall be printed on a card of suitable size and in form to be approved by the Mayor, and be placed in all Hacks and Hackney coaches, in the most conspicuous place for the information of passengers And if any owner or driver of any Hack or Hackney-carriage shall use or drive any such carriage, or permit the same to be used or driven without complying with the foregoing requisition, said owner and driver shall each be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each offence

Sec 10 If any driver or other person shall demand or receive any greater sum for their services or for fare than are specified in section seven and eight of this ordinance, they shall forfeit and pay for so doing a penalty of twenty dollars for each offence, and if any penalty imposed by this ordinance, and by the ordinance entitled "Porter carts, Hacks, &c," to which this is amendatory shall not be paid within twenty four hours after the rendition of a judgment of any court having jurisdiction of such offense, imposing such penalty the license of the owner to use such carriage, granted under section two of the ordinance entitled "Porter-carts, Hacks, &c," shall be revoked, nor shall such carriage be again licensed until all such fines and penalties shall be fully paid

Sec 11 All penalties and fines incurred under sections nine and ten of this ordinance, and by the original ordinance to which it is amendatory, shall be recovered by complaint made to the Judge of the Police Court by the City Marshal, or by either of his deputies, or by any person for the use of the City of Bangor and the City Treasurer, whenever any fine or penalty shall be paid into the City Treasury shall, without further order pay one half of the same to be complainant, provided said complainant be not a City Marshal or Police Officer.

Passed January 28th, 1873

A true copy,
Attest—JOHN H HAYES, City Clerk

jan30 1w

Dissolution.

The firm of FIFIELD & BUSWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent The accounts of the late firm will be settled and the business continued by CHARLES H BUSWELL at the old stand

CHARLES A FIFIELD.
CHARLES H BUSWELL

Bangor, Jan. 27 1873 jan28 2w

TEAMS WANTED

Persons having teams and wishing to haul bark for six weeks or more, for fair wages and sure pay can find a job by calling upon Messrs BABB & LANCASTER, No 96 Exchange street, Bangor Apply early

jan25

Hampden Academy.

THE SPRING TERM will begin MONDAY, February 17th, and continue eleven weeks under the charge of

O W. ROGERS, A. B.,

with a full board of competent assistants

Tuition $4 00 $4 50 $5 00 Music $3 00
Boarding in private families at $3 00 to $3 50 per week.

DANIEL CROSBY, Secretary

Hampden January 28, 1873 d&w3w5

Blood Fowls.

I will spare a few Trios of my superior Light Brahmas, Buff Cochin, and Black Cochin Fowls Also, 10 or 12 Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Cockerels

Fowls $10 per Trio Cockerels $4 each

jan22 ALBERT NOYES.

BEST QUALITY

—OF—

CUMBERLAND COAL!

—AT—

Wholesale and Retail

—BY—

Bacon & Huckins,

Kenduskeag Bridge and Front St

Bangor, Jan 23 1873 2w

The Musical Success of the Age

THE CABINET PIPE ORGAN

The full round deep tone of the large Church Pipe Organ, with its peculiar purity and grand beauty, is now furnished in the ordinary sized Cabinet or Parlor Organ It is destined to revolutionize the trade in Organs for houses and moderately sized Churches

A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and and see this wonderful invention.

Send for illustrated Catalogue to

PATTEN & WHEELDEN.

Agents wanted jan28 d&w

NOTICE.

All persons having unsettled accounts with G P don Stanford are requested to call and settle the same

GORDON STANFORD,
15 West Market Square

jan25

Valuable REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

My Homestead is situated in the City of Bangor, about one mile from the Postoffice It is bounded on the west by State Street, and on the east by the Penobscot River just below "Treat's Falls—three hundred and ninety six feet of shore—and three acres more or less The House is of stone, and finished with all the modern improvements The House itself cost over Forty five Thousand Dollars I will sell this whole property for Seventeen Thousand Dollars!

2d. My Farm at the head of Lime Street and on Stillwater Avenue, with Stable and two story House nearly new, known as the "Jewell Place, is an admirable Market Farm Streets may readily be put through this property, and the same cut up in Blocks and Lots and sold for building purposes It cost me, years ago Five Thousand dollars. I will sell it for Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

3d. Two large and beautiful lots on Salem Street, adjoining the old O'Donohue Place. I will sell for Five Hundred Dollars each

B. H. MACE

Bangor, Jan 28, 1873.

COD FISH

For Sale Cheap,

—AT—

D. W. GARLAND & CO'S,

jan24 No. 37 Broad St.

C[illegible]nt D[illegible]

For Sale [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 37 Broad St.

First Class Hotel in Augusta for Sale!

The undersigned being compelled by ill health to retire from business, will sell the well known hotel in Augusta, Me, called

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Together with the Furniture and Livery Stables connected with the same, at a fair valuation The house is three stories high, containing eighty rooms. The dining room will seat one hundred and fifty persons. A large and commodious office, with reading room and parlors, &c Connected with the hotel are two good stables with stalls for fifty horses It is centrally situated on State street, on a square lot comprising more than two acres fronting on State street, and bounded on the north by Court street and on the west by Chapel street, making a good investment in real estate This is no ordinary opportunity for a person who desires to engage in a "paying hotel business", as the books of the house for the past eight years will demonstrate Any one wishing to purchase is invited to inspect the premises and examine the books A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage

If the premises are not sold by the 15th of February next the undersigned will lease the real estate to responsible parties for a term of years I will sell the whole estate or one half interest, giving to the purchaser the entire control of the business

W M THAYER, Proprietor

jan11

Hardware!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

JAMES C. BUZZELL

wishes to say to his friends and the public that he has opened a Hardware Store at

No 55 West Market Square,

where he intends to keep as fine a stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c.,

as can be found in this market

PLEASE CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Remember the place

JAMES C. BUZZELL

No. 55 West Market Square.

Bangor, Jan 10, 1872

Large Stock!

FLOUR, CORN & OATS,

10,000	Bushels Western Mixed Corn.
5,000	Bushels Western Oats.
2,000	Bbls Western Extra Flour
11 000	Bb's White Wheat XX do

including some of the best grades of St Louis and Southern Illinois

FOR SALE BY

GEO. W. LADD,

jan15 3w West Market Square

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

Gift Books, Chromos Opera Glasses, Gold Pens and Pencils, Writing Desks, Russia Wallets Swiss Carved Goods, Chess Men, Dominoes Back Gammon Boards, &c, at

CHAS. HIGHT'S,

dec 6 8 Smith Block

MASQUERADE BALL And THEATRICAL Costumes

A splendid new fresh stock

MASKS, TRIMMINGS, &c &c,

—AT—

WM H PRESCOTT & CO'S

dec7 Kenduskeag Bridge

EARTH CLOSETS.

Call and examine Commodes and obtain Circulars

—AT—

DOLE BROTHERS

Agents for Eastern Maine,

Hammond Street, Bangor, Me.

jan7 d&w

February

Periodicals for this month Received at

jan1 DUREN'S

For Sale.

House and Lot, corner State and Salem streets in good repair For further particulars inquire on the premises

jan16 B F ADAMS.

Something New!

Just received from F C BURT New York a full assortment—three widths—Misses French Calf Button Boots Of Glove tops Just the thing for a HANDSOME WINTER BOOT for Misses Sizes from 11 to 2

THOS. HERSEY & CO'S.

Pickering Block, Main St

dec12

New Market!

Beat Us if you Can!

JONES & KIRKPATRICK,

In their new and neat store,

No. 5 East Market Square,

BEEF AND PORK,

Fresh and Salt

Also Hams Mutton Lamb Tongues, Turkeys Chickens Ducks Partridges Geese and Venison

Also FISH of all kinds

OYSTERS AND CLAMS.

in any quantity to suit customers.

Our market is clean, and our stock can't be beat Come and see for yourselves All goods promptly delivered

JONES & KIRKPATRICK.

jan14 1m

Penobscot Log Driving Company

The Annual Meeting of the Penobscot Log Driving Company for the choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be holden at the Penobscot Exchange, in Bangor on TUESDAY the eleventh day of February, A. D 1873, at two o'clock in the afternoon

At this meeting the driving of the Logs on the West Branch of the Penobscot river, the next driving season, will be put up at auction and let to the lowest bidder subject to the approval of the Company By order of the Directors

ABRAM MOOR, Clerk.

Bangor January 18 1873

Clean Your Silver Ware!

TAYLOR'S

KLENZER

Will do it to your perfect satisfaction It requires no rubbing and leaves the surface without the appearance of having been scoured, bright as new

Price 25 cents per Bottle

We have a full assortment of fine

Parian Ware,

in Statuettes, Groups, Busts, &c. Also

French Bronzes, and other Fancy Goods,

of our own importation, at very low prices.

J. S. Ricker & Co.

jan17

MAINE

Probate Manual,

JUST PUBLISHED

for sale by

jan23 D. BUGBEE & CO.

[illegible] Justice Dr. [illegible]

[illegible] Publisher, Boston, jan16 [illegible]

Musical Notice.

Mr. Eduardo De Anguera.

Piano Fort Tuner Regulator and Repairer,

would call the attention of his regular customers and Musical public generally to his terms the coming year, viz:

For the year 1873 Grand pianos by year $12 Upright pianos by year $12 Square pianos by year $8 Grand pianos single tuning $4 Upright pianos single tuning $4, Square pianos single tuning $2

Pianos tuned by the year are payable in advance or each time. Regulating and repairing charged extra. Orders left at Chas Hale's and Post Office box 4 7

EDUARDO DE ANGUERA

dec18

Back Again!

Fogg & Bridges

Have removed to their

OLD STAND,

47 West Market Square,

with a full line of

Hardware Cutlery, Paints, Oils

AT LOWEST PRICES

Fogg & Bridges,

BANGOR.

January 20 1873 d&w

NOYES & AMES.

DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs & Chemicals.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Fancy Goods, and Toilet Articles

41 BROAD, corner WATER STREET

BANGOR

A skilful Prescription Clerk always in attendance

may13 tf

THE

CHINA TEA COMPANY,

West Market Square,

BANGOR,

Are determined to keep up with the times and have therefore reduced the prices of all their goods including

TOMATOES PEACHES
PIN, APPLE YARMOUTH CORN
STRAWBERRIES LOBSTERS,

OR TERS BLUEBERRIES,
QUINCES, LIMA BEANS
GREEN PEAS GOLDEN PUMPKIN,
HUCKIN'S CELEBRATED SOAPS,
JELLIES, &c, &c

All of which will be sold for CASH

W. H. ADAMS,

West Market Square,

jan11 BANGOR.

WANTED.

A limited number of SECOND HAND SEWING MACHINES for which a liberal price will be allowed in exchange for the new and beautiful

Keystone Machine.

For particulars call on or address

G. F. DANFORTH.

aug28 tf Main Street, Bangor

Don't You Forget It!

THAT EBEN STEVENS, NO 36 HAMMOND ST

Manufactures and repairs all kinds of Jewelry, setting Diamonds & not inferior to New York or Boston an assertion that an experience of ten years on the finest work will warrant.

Again don't forget

dec19 No. 36 Hammond St

Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

The following Valuable Lots of Timber Lands situate in the County of Colchester Nova Scotia viz Lot No 5 in 3rd Range of Lots of Isaac N Archibald's survey

7 in 3rd do

Lots 4 5 6 7 8 in 4th range do do
" 3 4 5 in 5th range do do
" 3 4 5 6 in 6th range do do
" 3 4 5 6 7 in 7th range do do
" 3 4 5 in 8th range do do
" 4 5 6 in 9th range do do
" 4 5 6 10 11 12, 13 in 10th range of lots of Isaac N. Archibald's survey

The above described lots of Land are covered with Hard and Soft Wood Timber of superior quality The soil valuable for farming purposes and their situation on the line of the Intercolonial Railroad Good water facilities The property will be sold either as a whole or in lots to suit and is well worth the attention of speculators

A plan of the property with full particulars can be obtained at the office of

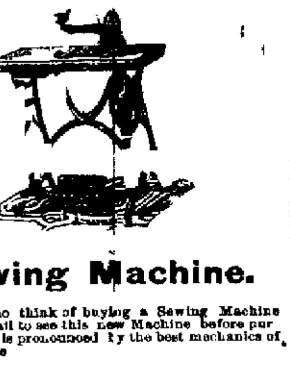
ALFRED WINSOR & SON,

134 State Street,

jan15 2m BOSTON

THE NEW

REMINGTON



Sewing Machine.

Parties who think of buying a Sewing Machine should not fail to see this new Machine before purchasing It is pronounced by the best mechanics of country to be

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

ever yet invented.

We take pleasure in offering this machine to the public as a

Perfect Sewing Machine,

doing away with all the objections in other machines and as something that has been long wanted by all users of the Sewing Machine.

It has a straight needle, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, and is alike on both sides, and performs perfect sewing on every description of material with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest numbers.

Call and see it before purchasing.

Thomas P. Kemp, Agent,

102 Main Street, Bangor.

I am also Agent for the

[illegible]

—AND THE—

Improved Empire Machine

For Tailoring or Leather Work.

We claim that this Machine is not only equal but [illegible] to any other machine that has ever been offered to the public.

[illegible]

THOMAS P. KEMP, Agent.

[illegible] d&w

Auction Sales

C B PEARL,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER

No 3 Kenduskeag Bridge [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] with lot 100 feet [illegible] and both [illegible] desirable

jan8

E B, PARTE

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Nos 1 2 and 3 Broad [illegible] cantile Block

SALES OF

FURNITURE

—AND—

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

EVERY SATURDAY

Good Storage of any kind [illegible]

Offices Lofts a [illegible]

Real Estate a [illegible] Pers [illegible] or public sale [illegible]

E B PARTE

REAL ESTATE [illegible]

Commission Merchant

[illegible]

No 12. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Dry Goods

[illegible]

RICH DRESS GOODS,

Black Silks, Alpacas

Brilliantines Thibets

Empress Cloths Plaids

Cloaks and Shawls

Blankets, Marseilles Quilts

PRINTS, COTTONS, TICKINGS TABLE

WOOLEN GOODS

[illegible]

Commencing Monday [illegible]

GORDON STANFORD

Bangor [illegible] 13 18

Real Estate for Sale

[illegible]

HASEPH HUTCHINGS [illegible]

JOHN Y BEAN [illegible]

jan7

A Reliable Clairvoyant

Mrs W H TOWARD

treats all diseases [illegible]

Bangor [illegible]

Maine [illegible]

To Carriage Painters

A large stock of

Masury's Fine Colors

IN JAPAN,

For sale at Manufacturer's [illegible]

BLOOD & ROWE

121 Exchange

Nov2

NOTICE.

L. & S. F. LEIGHTON

Will continue the Blacksmithing [illegible] on Harlow [illegible]

The shop will [illegible] M. J. KELLY [illegible] We shall [illegible] to all customers

jan

8 Per Cent.

GOLD BOND

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY

ONLY $16,000 PER MILE

ON A

Completed Road.

The First Mortgage of the

Logansport, Crawfordsville,

AND

Southwestern Railway

OF

INDIANA.

The traffic of this road has steadily [illegible] its completion, and in addition [illegible] business, it is now doing a large traffic [illegible] portation of Block Coal We offer these [illegible] of Bonds remaining unsold recommending [illegible] all classes of investors as in every way [illegible] secure, besides rendering a larger income [illegible] other first class Railway Bond upon the market [illegible] Pamphlets, with Maps and full particulars [illegible]

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 Pine St, New York

Or P. M. BLAKE, Agent

No. 9 Central Street, Bangor

sep16 3m

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TELEGRAPHIC

TO THE

Whig & Courier.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER!

BROOKS EXPLAINS AGAIN!

STATEMENT from MR COLFAX.

He Firmly Asserts his Innocence!

More of Ames' Memoranda!

Patterson, Dawes, Kelley and Garfield!

Committee No. Two!

A Recalcitrant Witness!

MR. BROOKS MAKES A STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29. Judge Poland's special committee resumed its session this morning, when James Brooks appeared [illegible] record made of evidence that the [illegible] was issued to Neilson before [illegible] member of Congress or Govt. [illegible] also the names of those who acted [illegible] as Govt. Directors and that they [illegible] with him; that he procured [illegible] the Wyoming Co. coal contract, [illegible] knew nothing of the loan by Durant [illegible] Neilson and had never paid [illegible] Durant corroborated the latter [illegible].

[illegible] FROM MR. COLFAX.

[illegible] Representative Robert C. Hale, of New [illegible] before the committee and [illegible] he was present as the friend and [illegible] Vice President Colfax, and first [illegible] on behalf of Mr. Colfax that [illegible] engaged in making thorough examination of all his papers and letters and, [illegible] of such examination, he [illegible] before the committee to testify [illegible], and would also ask that [illegible] be examined by Mr. Colfax. [illegible] him (Hale) to say that as [illegible] deposited to his credit, as [illegible] the books of the First National [illegible] that it was derived from [illegible]. Mr. Hale said he desired to [illegible] to Mr. Swain, and he would [illegible] the audience of the committee until [illegible] Colfax should be [illegible] to the examination of his papers.

[illegible] BANK [illegible]—SWAIN RECALLED.

Mr. H. C. Swain was then recalled and examined by Mr. Hale as follows:

[illegible] state whether your books show any [illegible] Mr. Colfax's account on the 22d of June?

A.—They do.

Q.—[illegible]

A.—[illegible] Among others is a [illegible] on that day.

Q.—[illegible] that check?

A.—[illegible]

W[illegible] produced [illegible], and it was read as follows:

Washington, D. C., June 22, 1868. First National Bank—Pay to self or bearer 1,040 [illegible] Colfax.

Q.—How was it paid?

A.—[illegible] by a draft on New York.

[illegible] then produced the draft on the [illegible] Bank of New York, payable [illegible] Schuyler Colfax, and endorsed [illegible] H. Conner, of Indianapolis [illegible] that the draft was subsequently [illegible] New York.

[illegible] Ames—The day he deposited $1,200 he [illegible] $3,000 and remitted it to New York?

A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Ames—Of course. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hale—I shall desire to call Mr Colfax [illegible] other witnesses as soon as he makes a [illegible] examination of his papers.

[illegible] Poland—Very well, sir; you shall [illegible] opportunity.

[illegible] DELAYED—THE PATTERSON CHECKS.

Judge Poland then asked Mr. Ames if the [illegible] papers he expected had arrived. Mr. Ames [illegible] that they had not; the[illegible] were [illegible] he expected them. [illegible] then read the following check:

Washington, June 22, 1868. Sergeant at Arms, U. S. House of Representatives: Pay [illegible] J. W. Patterson, or bearer, $1,800, and [illegible] Endorsed, J. W. Patterson [illegible] Oakes Ames.

Q.—For what was this $1,800 paid?

A.—[illegible] shares of Credit Mobilier.

Q.—[illegible] a receipt from him?

A.—[illegible] already, I believe.

ANOTHER RECEIPT.

Q.—Have you any other receipt from Mr. [illegible]

A.—[illegible] Witness produced the following:

[illegible] D. C., Feb. 14, 1868.

[illegible] of Oakes Ames $328 for three [illegible] the Union Pacific R. R. Co. sold for [illegible] a dividend of 80 per cent. in bonds [illegible] Credit Mobilier of America held [illegible] as trustee on my account.

Signed J. W. PATTERSON.

[illegible] this was a memorandum in [illegible]. The receipt was written by Mr. Patterson. Ames then stated that Mr. Patterson [illegible] like to appear before the Committee [illegible] make some further explanations, and [illegible] would be glad if he would do so.

[illegible] CHECKS—THE LETTERS "S. C." AGAIN.

Mr. Ames was then examined at some length in regard to checks given by him upon [illegible] Sergeant at arms. One for $800 marked [illegible] dated June 22, 1868, was to pay Mr Scofield. The memorandum of witness showed it was given to him, (Scofield) to pay the [illegible] per cent dividend on 10 shares of Credit Mobilier stock.

Witness was further questioned as to other checks, but nothing of interest was elicited.

CONCERNING MR. DAWES.

Q.—Did Mr. Dawes receive any money [illegible] you by a check on the Sergeant at arms?

A.—I think he did.

Q.—Did you find anything on the books [illegible] Mr. Dawes.

A.—In my memorandum I have Mr. Dawes [illegible] $200.

Q.—[illegible] think you paid him $400. Was [illegible] a check on the Sergeant at arms?

A.—I can't tell. The books will show. I [illegible] paid it by a check on the Sergeant-at-arms.

Q.—Has there been any dividends paid on [illegible] Pacific stock?

A.—No, sir. Witness resumed Scofield, Dawes and Logan went out after the dividends of 80 per cent. Kelley was entitled to the bonds and witness expected to settle with him as he settled with Patterson.

Q.—And Mr. Colfax; do you consider he is entitled to the dividend?

A.—I do.

Q.—And you hold them in trust for him?

Mr. Ames then stated that he regarded Mr. Allison's return of the stock as a bona fide cancellation of their transaction, though he was not sure if Allison had repaid him the $320. There was to be an exciting political contest in Allison's state and he preferred not to have the stock.

ABOUT MR. GARFIELD.

Ames in reply to questions said he had corresponded with none of these members about this business except Patterson. Being questioned as to conversations with Garfield, said he could not remember exactly and did not wish to repeat all he heard; but the substance of his replies was that Garfield insisted that on his return from Europe he was short of funds and borrowed $329 from Ames. Ames remembered nothing of lending him any money. Thought Garfield wished him to say as little as he could.

ANOTHER MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Ames then produced a piece of paper upon which were the following figures: "$1,000—$1,000—$400; total $2,400." He testified that these figures were made by Garfield. The first $1,000 referred to U. P. R. R. bonds, the second to Credit Mobilier stock and the $400 to something else he could not remember.

A.—Was that what he received, or what he is entitled to?

A.—What he is entitled to, though I think he is in error about $400. The figures were made on the piece of paper on the table in my room.

Q.—Did you understand by the conversation that Garfield accepted your statement as correct.

A.—I can't say. He would not have been apt to recall to his mind the amount due him unless he agreed with my statement.

MR. KELLEY.

Ames further testified that he had a conversation with Kelley about the transaction. Kelley said he called it a loan, and has so stated, and said to witness that he wanted to pay the loan. Witness replied that he did not so consider it. Kelley said he would give me a check on his bank, and wanted to know when he should date it. I told him it would make no difference. He gave me a check, that was before the investigation commenced, and I tore it in half and handed it back to him.

Q.—What did he say when you tore it in two and handed it back to him.

A.—Both of us appeared satisfied with the transaction. (Laughter.)

Q.—Was it done in a moment of passion?

A.—No, sir; it was done very good-naturedly. I did not consider that he owed me anything, but I owed him, and told him so. He did not deny it.

Q.—He wanted to call it something else?

A.—That is the way I understood him. He wanted to be clear of the transaction.

AMES WANTS TO GO HOME.

Mr. Ames said that it was important that he should leave here to-night for his home. The final payment on his extension of time came due Feb. 4th, and he had to raise six hundred thousand dollars by that time. The committee could get along without him now, as the question of bribery had been settled, and all the committee wanted to know now was whether he or some one else lied.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

COMMITTEE NUMBER TWO.

In the Wilson Committee this morning J. B. Stewart in answer to a question as to what he did with the quarter of a million of U. P. R. R. stock given him by Durant and Hallett, replied that he received it in a fiduciary capacity and as an umpire and negotiator, but none of it was used to influence any one in a Government, Legislative or Executive capacity. Further than this he refused to answer any questions concerning his dealings with the affairs of his clients, except to state that he delivered no bonds to newspaper correspondents. As to newspaper proprietors he refused to testify as two of them were his clients.

J. F. WILSON

here said that he had telegraphed J. M. S. Williams that Spence yesterday testified that Williams had told Spence to give Wilson a check for $10,000, March 7, 1871, to which Mr. Williams had replied:

"I never gave him directions to give you any portion of the $120,000. Do not believe you had anything to do with it. My recollection is that Dodge, chairman of the Committee had the whole direction of it."

MAINE NEWS.

FROM AUGUSTA.

THE CIDER QUESTION.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 29.

The Joint Special Committee on Temperance held a meeting and public hearing last night. A majority of the Committee have agreed to report a bill striking the word "cider" from the prohibitory liquor law. There will probably be a minority report favoring limiting the amount of cider to be sold to one gallon, the object being to prevent tippling by the glass. The reports will be made Friday.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The Convention for the formation of a State Woman Suffrage Association, met in Granite Hall at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The Convention was called to order by Mayor Eveleth. Hon. Joshua Nye was elected Chairman, and accepted with a short speech. Mr. Snow of Rockland, was appointed Secretary. A Financial Committee of five were appointed. Mrs. Campbell of Boston made a short address, appealing for money to aid the movement. She was followed by Mrs. Eastman of Lowell, Mass., who read an eloquent address on the merits of Female Suffrage. The Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Among the audience were a large number of the most prominent citizens of this city and vicinity. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Lucy Stone were expected but failed to appear, it is said on account of the late hour of the adjournment of the Massachusetts Convention which they attended last evening. They are expected here to-morrow morning. At 7.30 P. M. the Convention adjourned till 10 A. M. to morrow.

FROM EASTPORT.

FREIGHT LOST.

EASTPORT, Jan. 23.

Steamer New York arrived here last evening and discharged Calais and up-country freight on board steamer Stroud of Calais. After loading the steamer keeled over and lost one hundred barrels of flour, groceries, dry goods, etc., from the hurricane deck, of which a small part only was recovered.

FROM PORTLAND.

DISASTER TO A BUCKSPORT VESSEL—THE FIRST OFFICER DROWNED.

PORTLAND Jan. 29.

A private letter states that bark Caro of Bucksport, hence 6th of December for Martinique, experienced a severe gale on the 8th of December, staving boats and carrying away part of deck load. Mr. A. L. Carver, first officer was washed overboard and lost, and two seamen were washed overboard but rescued.

FROM NEW YORK

THE COAL SALE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29. At the regular monthly sale of Scranton coal, 75,000 tons were sold as follows: Steamboat $4 10@4.12½; grate $4 25@$4.35; egg $4 32½@$4.35; stove $5.02½@$5 10; chestnut $3.87½@3.95.

GEORGIA.

THE STATE DEBT.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 28. American bondholders propose to Governor Smith to furnish the State of Georgia the money required from time to time within the next twelve months for the payment of past due and maturing interest, if the State will among other things guarantee the payment of the semi-annual gold bonds issued under the Act of Oct. 1870 in new State bonds at 90 per cent. upon the surrender to the State of the bonds now outstanding.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—8 P. M.

Probabilities.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, fresh and brisk northwesterly and southeasterly winds, somewhat higher temperature and generally cloudy weather, with light snow over the southern portion and probably over the lower lake region. For New England clear and continued cold weather.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

SENATE.

The Vice President, after the reading of the journal, left the Chair which was taken by Mr. Anthony. Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, reported a bill providing for the preservation and care of U. S. Military Cemetery near the City of Mexico.

The Secretary of War was directed to inquire into the expediency of enlisting a company of Indian scouts to serve against the Modocs of Oregon.

At one o'clock the legislative appropriation bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Edmunds' motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Sherman's amendment increasing salaries was adopted yesterday was lost, 14 to 23.

Mr. Windom moved to strike out the appropriation of $10,000 for temporary clerks in the Post Office Department, arguing that such clerks are no longer needed now that the franking privilege is agreed to. It was agreed to.

HOUSE.

The House proceeded to the discussion of the bill for the admission of Colorado.

Mr. Hale of Maine moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—yeas 117, nays 119.

Mr. Wilson of Indiana, Chairman of the Select Committee on the U. P. Railway and Credit Mobilier investigation, reported that a witness who had been called before the committee—Joseph B. Stewart of Washington—had refused to answer certain questions as to what disposition was made by him of a large amount of bonds given in 1864-6 for the arrangement of pending difficulties with other companies. The witness grounds his refusal on the principle of communications between counsel and client being privileged.

The committee moved for an order that the Speaker issue a warrant to the Sergeant-at-arms to take the body of Stewart and keep the same in custody subject to the further order of the same.

During a long discussion, Mr. Bingham moved to amend the order so as to have Stewart brought before the House forthwith, to show cause why he shall not be committed to answer for contempt. Agreed to—yeas 126, nays 67, and the resolution as amended was adopted. Adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

LUNALILO ELECTED KING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29. Prince William C. Lunalilo, has been elected King of the Sandwich Islands. The election was held on New Year's Day, after an endorsement of the Prince by a majority of the Legislative Assembly, composed chiefly of natives of the islands.

The burial of the late King was to take place at night, January 6th. The new King is 38 years of age.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

MONEY active to-day and dearer, ranging from 7 per cent to 1-32, and closed at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE at 109½.

GOLD quiet, ranging from 113¾ a 114, closing at 113¾ a 114.

LOANS 2 a 7 per cent for carrying.

CLEARANCES $51,000,000.

Government securities closed at the following quotation:

U. S. Fives			114¼
U. S. Sixes (coupons)		1881	119
U. S. 5-20s	do	1862	115½
U. S. do	do	1864	115½
U. S. do	do	1865	116¼
U. S. do	do	1865 new	115
U. S. do	do	1867	116
U. S. do	do	1868	116¼
U. S. 10-40s	do		115½
Currency Sixes			115
Central Pacifics			101½
Union Pacific, 1st mortgage,			86

Southern State securities closed this afternoon at the following quotations:

Tennessee 6's (new)	81½
Virginia 6's (new)	50
Missouri 6's	93
Louisiana 6s (new)	45
North Carolina 6s (new)	16
South Carolina 6s, (new)	22½
Alabama 8s,	84
Georgia 6s,	76

The Stock market closed this afternoon at the following quotations:—Western Union 83¾; Pacific Mail, 73¼; Boston Water Power Company 40; N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, 106¾; Harlem Railroad Company 120, Reading Railroad Company 000; Michigan Central Railroad Company 100; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company 95½; Illinois Central Railroad Company 120½; Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company 90½; Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company 83; do preferred 91; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company 1[illegible]; Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company 53; do preferred 7[illegible]; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad [illegible]; Wabash Railroad 73½; Erie Railroad 65½; do preferred 79½; Ohio & Mississippi Railroad 00; Boston, Hartford & Erie [illegible]

BOSTON STOCK BOARD.

[Sales at the Broker's Board, Jan. 28]

15 Eastern R R	105½
57 Boston & Me.,	127
10 Boston & Prov.,	149
15 Old Colony & Newport,	112½
5 Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain,	64½
$2000 Maine State 6's,	99

MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan 29.

COTTON — sales 2044 bales — middling uplands 21¼.

FLOUR—Sales 9,800 bbls. — State and Western is unchanged — State, 6,35 a 8,60, Western, 6.20 a [illegible]; Round Hoop Ohio, 7,45 a 10,65; Southern 6 [illegible] a 13,25

WHEAT — sales 00,000 bushels — Winter Red Western 1 95 a 2 05; No. 2 Spring, 1,62 a 1,70.

CORN — [illegible] — sales 41,000 bush — mixed western new, 5[illegible] a 66½; old do., 66 a 67.

OATS [illegible] — sales 16,000 bush. — New white 55 a 57; new western, mixed, 53 a 54½.

PORK quiet — sales 000 bbls — New mess, 14 50.

BEEF dull

LARD weak at 8¼ a 8½.

MOLASSES active—New Orleans, 73 a 75.

SUGAR—Muscovado 9 a 0; Fair to good refining, 9 a 9½.

COFFEE — Rio, 19 a 21 gold.

BUTTER firm—Western, 00 a 00; State, 30 a 38.

PETROLEUM dull—Crude 9; refined, 21.

NAVAL STORES firm — Spirits Turpentine, 68; Rosin at 3.75 a 3 80.

TALLOW steady at 8¾ a ¾.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool steady—Cotton per steamer ¼d.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.

FLOUR steady.

WHEAT steady — No. 2 Spring, 1,25; on spot; 1 25½ seller Feb; No. 3. 111½ a 112; rejected, 98½.

CORN dull — No 2 mixed, 30¾ a 30½ cash; 30¾ a 31 Feb; rejected 27½.

OATS steady—No 2, 25¼; rejected, 22¼.

RYE —No. 2, 68 a 68½.

BARLEY steady—No 2 Fall, 79.

PORK at 11,90

LARD at 7 25

NEWS BREVITIES.

At 8 A. M. Wednesday, New York, zero; Chicago 0°, Buffalo 8° below.

A bill for compulsory education has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature.

Dispatches report the Senatorial canvass in Kansas very close, with indication in favor of Pomeroy.

The appointment of J. L. Benedict as Surveyor of New York, is in accordance with the rules of the civil service.

The North Carolina Legislature has defeated the resolution relieving ex Gov. Holden from his impeachment disabilities.

William Laun was murdered by a saloon-keeper in Shawnee, Ohio, Monday night, for refusing to pay for drinks.

Steamship Brittannia, from Glasgow for the Mediterranean, is ashore on the island of Anan, Firth of Clyde. Assistance has been sent and it is hoped to float her.

The appointment of one Crocker to the Marshalship of New York city by Mayor Havemeyer excites comment, as Crocker is an old Tammanyite.

The N. Y. World states that large quantities of sheep are continually arriving in that city affected with scrofulous disease, which are slaughtered and sold.

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature with the object of securing a continuous railway route from the Pennsylvania coal fields to Boston.

The Mormon officials still defy the process of the United States Courts. It is thought that Judge Hawley will cause the arrest of some Probate Judges for contempt.

The Governor of Arkansas has ordered an election for March 3d, when the pending amendment doing away with the disfranchising clause of the Constitution will be submitted to the people.

The Treasurer of the Atlantic Steamship Company stated Tuesday that the company goes into liquidation, and that the ships will be sold to pay the debts, leaving the stock shares worthless.

Tweed's counsel on Wednesday announced their evidence all in and Fullerton delivered an argument in favor of Tweed, claiming that the "Boss" was a much-injured man, "the victim of a tyrannical press and unreasonable public opinion."

The New York middlemen are preparing for a vigorous resistance to the coal combination, and the latter movement is denounced on all sides. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company have fixed the prices of coal for February at 30 cents per ton higher all around than that of January.

A Washington dispatch says the amendment adopted by the Senate to the Legislative Appropriation bill, will compel several disloyal claimants who have secured judgments in the Court of Claims for large losses during the war to go without their money until specific appropriations are made by Congress.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have appointed T. T. Eckert and George B. Prescott a commission to proceed to Europe to examine the system of pneumatic tubes in use in different cities there, with a view of adopting that system, if practicable, upon the city lines, and in connection with the new telegraph headquarters now erecting in New York.

A ROBBERY CONFESSED. The notorious thief, robber and murderer, Charles Mortimer, confesses having robbed the treasury of Santa Cruz county, Cal., for which offense the former treasurer of that county, S. W. Blakely, is now on trial. After the confession Mortimer and his wife were taken from the jail in Sacramento, to Santa Cruz for the purpose of testifying. Mortimer implicates another man whose name is not yet divulged.

[Reported for the Whig & Courier.]

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Augusta, Jan. 29, 1873.

SENATE.

Papers presented and referred—

Petition of N. French and others for amendment of chap. 49 relating to Insurance Companies.

Orders passed—

That the Committee on Indian Affairs inquire into the expediency of placing the Indian School at Oldtown Island under the jurisdiction of the Superintending School Committee of Oldtown so far as examination of teachers is concerned.

That the Committee on Judiciary consider the expediency of amending the general laws so as to require 8 years residence to acquire pauper settlement.

Read and assigned—

Act to amend chap. 118, sec. 6, of the revised statutes, relating to the penalty of placing obstructions on railroads.

An act to incorporate the Penobscot Brick Company.

The act relating to increase of the pay of Town Superintending School Committees, was recommitted to the Committee on Education.

Passed to be engrossed—

An act to incorporate the town of Benedicta; an act to incorporate the town of Lakeville; an act in aid of free high schools.

Act to confirm the location of the Boston and Maine Railroad through the towns of Berwick and North Berwick subject to certain restrictions; resolve in aid of repairing road through Long Swamp in town of Littleton.

Passed to be enacted—

An act to empower Joseph Oakes to extend a wharf or wharves into the tide waters of the Penobscot river at Brewer; an act to authorize Elizabeth Johnson et. al. to extend a wharf into the Penobscot at Hampden; an act to amend Ellsworth city charter.

HOUSE.

Papers presented and referred—

Petition of Selectmen of Fort Fairfield for reimbursement; of Weston & Leavitt for authority to extend wharf in York river; bill to prevent trespass on Islands; bill to incorporate M. V. B. Stinson, John Burleigh and others as the State Publishing Co.; of L. A. Wadsworth, that bookkeeping may be made by law a study of the public schools; of citizens of Brewer for authority to lay out and establish a public highway to tide waters of Penobscot river.

An act additional to an act to incorporate the Northern Aroostook R. R. Co.

Orders passed—

Directing the Com. on Judiciary to enquire into expediency of amending law relating to marriage and its solemnization; directing the Com. on State Lands and State Roads to inquire into the necessity of an appropriation to rebuild bridge between Portland and Chamberlain Lake.

Read and assigned—

Act for the extension of wharf in Camden; act to secure the education of youth in the State of Maine; resolve in favor of roads in Mt. Chase, Penobscot County.

Passed to be engrossed—

Resolve in favor of Charles D. Higgins; resolve in aid of building a road in township F, range 1, in Aroostook county; an act to incorporate the Madrid and West Phillips, and North Jay Cheese Companies.

Reference to the next Legislature was reported on petition of C. Black and others, to set off a certain portion of Penobscot County and annex to Aroostook County.

Mr. Dingley from the Judiciary Committee reported a new draft of a general railroad law. Ordered printed.

Mr. Matthews of Hampden, moved to substitute minority report for majority report of Judiciary Committee relating to records of attachments. After debate by Matthews, Titcomb, Mortland, Bisbee and others, the majority report was adopted.

Adjourned.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH THE MODOCS. A dispatch from Yreka, Cal., states that the entire force of Modoc Indians attacked Capt. Bernard's camp about daylight Saturday, the fight lasting several hours. About one hundred men were engaged on each side, but Bernard's tactics, he being an old Indian fighter, were successful in saving his men even from being wounded. Gen. Gillem arrived Tuesday and will take command of all forces against the Modocs. Great delay in getting stores to the troops is occasioned by teamsters, who are employed by the day, refusing to travel only certain distances daily. The dispatch says:

"Money is the cry here. If the United States wants anything done in Siskyou Co., it must pay for it. That is why we got up our Indian war, and we propose to keep it up until the last papoose is killed."

THE FLOGGING QUESTION IN VIRGINIA. Some time ago the Committee for Courts of Justice reported to the Virginia House of Delegates that it was not expedient to repeal the law inflicting stripes as a punishment for certain crimes. The House, after some discussion, adopted the report, and the disgraceful discipline of the lash was thereby continued. During the present week, however, the House voted to reconsider this action, and the report has consequently been recommitted. The majority in favor of the latter action was very small, but if it suffices to repeal the law, it will be large enough for all practical purposes.

WOOL SMUGGLING IN NEW ENGLAND.—A Washington dispatch states that "information has been received at the Treasury Department that extensive frauds have been and are being carried on in the importation of wool and wool skins, by a system of undervaluation, by which the revenue loses not only the ordinary duty but also suffers by underclassification. The scene of these operations is in Maine and Vermont, but more particularly in the former State; the prices and classifications accepted in Maine having a tendency to ruin the legitimate business at the port of Boston. The matter is to be made the subject of special investigation at once."

Concerning the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination in Connecticut, Congressman Hawley writes, once for all," that he does not care from what town or section the nomination is made "Count me into the fight on the Republican side, and leave the rest to time and the people."

MORTALITY IN BOSTON. By the annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health it appears that the mortality of Boston in 1872 has been unprecedented. The deaths in 1872 exceeded those of 1871 thirty-seven per cent. Exclusive of small pox the increase has been 25 per cent. The Board say:—

"Such results seem fully to justify all which has been said in the previous reports of our Board concerning the culpable neglect of public health by the city authorities of Boston. Public opinion has at last been thoroughly aroused and has compelled the Aldermen to relinquish a large share of the power which they could not wisely exercise, and has placed it in the hands of an independent board, from which we have reason to expect the most salutary results."

The St. Petersburg *Globe* says: "Those who believe that the Marchioness de Caux (Adelina Patti) is wealthy, are greatly mistaken. Nearly her whole fortune has been swallowed up by the creditors of her husband, who, when he married the lady, represented himself as a very wealthy man, but who afterward turned out to be little better than a beggar."

A special says: "It is well known that many members of Congress voted for the abolition of the franking privilege on the ground that it would offer a good excuse for voting to raise their salaries, and that they expect when it has been done to vote themselves supplies of postage stamps."

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TROUBLE. A London dispatch says it is rumored that the differences between Great Britain and Russia on the Khivan question instead of being in a fair way for a mutually satisfactory adjustment are increasing, and that the Governments of France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Denmark and Sweden have determined to support the British Government in the position assumed.

Yellow fever [illegible] zero on the 1[illegible] inst.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

—The thermometer indicated 13° below zero at 12 o'clock last night.

—A case for assault and battery came before the Police Court yesterday and was continued one week.

—Mr. William Parsons of Newburgh, slipped and fell on the ice at Dixmont a few days since and broke his leg.

—The snow storm which commenced Tuesday evening, cleared away yesterday morning, and the weather through the day was extremely cold.

—The "Old Farmer's Almanack," which is not regarded as a prophet with such reverence as before the days of "Old Probs." says we shall have rain with sleet to day.

—The full name of Castin the Younger, a history of whom was read by Judge Godfrey at the recent meeting of the Bangor Historical Society is "Anselm de Castin, the Younger."

—Six lately arrived Swedes, with Mr. Oscar Lindberg as interpreter left this city yesterday for the Piscataquis Iron Works, where they will enter the employ of Mr. O. W. Davis, jr., the new proprietor of the works.

—The amended city ordinance establishing rates of fare, and other regulations concerning hacks porter carts, etc., which the City Council finally passed Tuesday evening, will be found in our advertising columns this morning.

—This day is appointed as a day of prayer for Colleges and Seminaries of Learning. Session in this city in the Chapel of the Theological Seminary at 11 A. M., Hammond street Church at 3 P. M., and First Church, Broadway, 7½ P. M.

—We understand that the call for a convention of Maine and New Brunswick lumber manufacturers and dealers issued by the prominent lumber dealing firms of this city, is meeting with encouraging responses from all the lumber markets in the State and Province. The convention will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 19th.

—Mr. Wm. C. Webber of this city has just finished at Strange & Son's shop on Franklin street, a dainty bit of machinery in the shape of a screw cutting lathe, not more than twenty-four inches long, but as perfect in all its parts proportions and workings as a full-sized engine lathe. It cuts threads from 12 to 120, and the maker uses it principally in the manufacture of taps

—We are indebted to J. S. Bedlow, Esq., for a thick pamphlet, which, under the title, "The Relations of the Government to the Telegraph," contains a review by David A. Wells of the propositions before Congress for changing the telegraphic service of the country, and several appendices with statistics, correspondence on the proposed purchase of the lines by Government, etc.

FIRE AT JONESBORO. The house and barn of Stephen Andrews at Jonesboro, were destroyed by fire last Friday morning at about nine o'clock. The fire broke out in the barn only a few feet from the house. The wind blew from the N. E. and the weather was cold, at zero early in the morning, and but few men being in the neighborhood the fire had an easy prey, destroying the whole property in a short time. Loss $3,000; uninsured.

DEATH OF CAPT. A. W. NORCROSS. We learn from files of the New Orleans *Picayune* and *Republican*, that Capt. A. W. Norcross, formerly of this city, and a son of Jesse Norcross died on the 15th inst., at Marshall, Texas. The deceased served for a time in the Adjutant General's office at Augusta, and subsequently held the position of U. S. Military Storekeeper at New Orleans, where he married, and at Boston. The remains were brought to New Orleans where the funeral was observed on the 22d inst., at the residence of his brother, G. C. Norcross.

FIRE IN ST. JOHN. The fire in St. John, Tuesday, of which brief mention was made in these columns yesterday, was in Fellows' Hypophosphites manufactory, on Germain st. The flames had gained such headway before the engines came that they could not be controlled and the whole building, containing six stores, was rendered worthless. Nearly all the goods were safely removed and all the occupants with one exception were insured. The total loss is estimated at $22,000. The building was owned by Judge Peters of Prince Edward Island and was insured.

ADVICES FROM THE WOODS state that lumbering is going on under great difficulties. The snow is very deep and the swamps were not sufficiently frozen before it came to make a good bottom, which renders teaming extremely difficult. Besides this, the horses used appear to have been much weakened by the epizootic, which affected them just before going into the woods, and many of them had the disease again. Without teams or with poor teams, the crews can do little, and it is likely that the amount of lumber cut this year in this section of the State will be much less than usual.

LATE TRAINS. The trains were all behind time again yesterday, owing to the snow of Tuesday night. The E. & N. A. mail train from St. John, arrived an hour and a half late and the Maine Central was an hour behind time. The night express train from Boston, arrived at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The St. John through train which leaves the Exchange street depot at 8 A. M., left Oldtown two hours behind time owing to the snow plow on a train preceding being thrown from the track. The B. & P. freight and passenger train on this account was detained two hours, leaving Oldtown at 11:30. The B. & P. freight due here at 6 P. M., had not arrived at 8 o'clock last evening. The train which leaves Oldtown for Guilford at 5:30 P. M. had not left at half past seven. The night freight on the E. & N. A. was detained an hour owing to the delay on the Maine Central road.

PROMENADE CONCERT. The third of the series of subscription promenade concerts in Music Hall will be given this evening, commencing at half past 7 o'clock. Following is the

PROGRAMME.

1—Overture—"Banditenstreiche"..........Suppe
2—Waltzes—"Wein, Weib und Gesang"..........Strauss
3—Quadrille—"Halmonsk nder"..........Strauss
4—Promenade—Wedding March..........Mendelssohn
5—Contra—"Boston Fancy"..........J. H. Ross
6—Quadrille—Schottische..........Weingarten
7—Spanish—Waltzes from "La Petit Faust"..........ar. by J. H. Ross
8—Quadrille—Caledonian..........G. W. Allen
9—Promenade..........
10—Contra—"Lady of the Lake"..........A. O. Mann
11—Waltzes—"Dream on the Ocean."..........Gungl
12—Polka and Polka Redowa..........Ch. D'Albert
13—Quadrille—Medley..........Coote

The success which has attended the series of promenade concerts of which this is the last, has induced the managers to make arrangements for another series of three, tickets or which may be obtained of Mr Andrews at the hall this evening.

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM ENGINES. Messrs. J. W. Strange & Son are building at their shop on Franklin street a four-horse power stationary steam engine for a prominent manufacturer of Taunton, Mass. who saw the engine they had on exhibition during the State Fair last fall, and was so pleased with its working that he at once ordered a similar one. This engine is built with a rotary valve and variable cut-off of the Messrs. Strange's invention, and runs very steadily and with little noise. The valve-rod instead of receiving a forward-and-back motion from an eccentric on the crank shaft, and thus working a sliding valve, as in ordinary engines, [illegible] a rotary motion by a bevel gear on the crank-shaft and turns the valve. This valve [illegible] described without a diagram, but it works very quietly, does no jar, wears evenly—an important requisite—and in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of leaking steam. The cut-off, which also defies description in untechnical terms, unless illustrated by a diagram, is extremely sensitive, very simple and substantial in construction, and economical in using steam. The first engine built with these improvements is running every day in Messrs. Strange & Son's shop, where those interested in steam-engines will do well to call and examine it.

THE CONCERT THIS EVENING. The sixth entertainment of Mr. Torrens' course, a concert by the Highland Quartette of male voices—Messrs. W. W. Clark and C. H. Clark, tenors, Mr. H. W. Knight, jr., baritone, and Mr. F. H. Hathorne, bass—assisted by Mrs. J. M. Osgood, the favorite soprano, Mrs. Jennie Twitchell Kempton, the well known contralto, and Mr. Leon Keach, pianist, will be given in Norombega Hall this evening, and promises to be a very enjoyable affair. None of the artists have appeared before on the concert stage in this city, but each has won an enviable reputation, and our citizens may be assured of an excellent concert. Following is the

PROGRAMME:

1—Quartette—Champagne Song..........Schreter
Highland Quartette.
2—Song—"Who treads the path of duty,"..........Mozart
Mr. Hathorne.
3—Aria—"Se Romeo," (from Romeo and Julie)..........Bellini
Mrs. Kempton.
4—Quartette—"There's one that I love dearly,"..........Kucken
Highland Quartette.
5—Duett..........Selected
Mrs. Osgood and Mrs. Kempton.
6—Sextette—Miserere from Il Trovatore..........Verdi
Mrs. Osgood, Mr. C. H. Clark and Quartette.
7—Quartette—"You stole my love,"..........Kucken
Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Kempton, Messrs. C. H. Clark and White
8—Quintette—"Image of the Rose,"..........Reichardt
Mrs. Kempton and Quartette.
9—Ballad—"My heart's in the Highlands,"..........Krebs
Mrs. Osgood.
10—Song—"My Treasure,"..........Abt
Mrs. W. W. Clark.
11—Ballad—"The Rosebush,"..........Hodges
Mrs. Kempton.
12—Quartette—Good Night..........Abt
Highland Quartette.

BANGOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY—RESOLUTIONS. The following resolutions were adopted by the Bangor Historical Society at its annual meeting Tuesday evening, in reference to the death of Hon. E. L. Hamlin, which occurred July 16th, 1872, at the age of 73 years:—

Whereas, Since the last meeting of this Society, it has pleased the Great Disposer of events to remove its President, Elijah L. Hamlin, by death; and whereas, since the organization of the society that officer, until his decease, devoted much time and labor for its benefit; and in procuring evidence and materials relating to the habits, customs and history of the aborigines and of the early white inhabitants of the Eastern section of Maine, of great value; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Elijah L. Hamlin, this society has lost a valuable officer, and an earnest, efficient and genial member, the cause of historical science has been deprived of the labors of one who has rendered it a great and enduring service, and the community of an excellent citizen.

Resolved, That as his example has tended to give our community an honored position in matters relating to its own history, it should stimulate each member of the society to renewed effort in behalf of the cause in which it is engaged.

Resolved, That knowing the kind, affectionate and social disposition of the deceased, we sincerely sympathize with the members of the family in their affliction.

Resolutions were adopted at the same time in reference to the death of Hon. S. H. Dale which occurred Dec. 1?th, 1871, (aged 59 years), as follows:—

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Sam'l H. Dale, we have to mourn the loss of an efficient and worthy member, a genial and generous companion and a valuable citizen. We thus record with pleasure our appreciation of his good qualities and at the same time extend to his family, our sympathies, in their more especial bereavement.

It was voted that the above resolutions be published and copies be forwarded to the families of the deceased.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

SIXTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MAINE, HELD IN THIS CITY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS, BANQUET, ETC., ETC., ETC.

The sixth annual Encampment of the Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, was held in this city yesterday, at the Headquarters of B. H. Beale Post, No. 12, in Grand Army Hall, Strickland's block. A large number of delegates arrived the previous evening, and still more came on the night express train from the West, which arrived at 9 o'clock yesterday morning; they were met at the depot by a delegation from Post 12 and escorted to the Bangor House, where the Department Headquarters were temporarily established. Other delegations from Posts east and north also arrived during the forenoon, and at 10.30 the Council of Administration held a session at room 21, Bangor House.

At 2 o'clock P. M., the delegates gathered at Grand Army Hall and the Encampment was opened in due form, and after the usual preliminary business, listening to reports, etc., the election for officers was held, with the following result:—

Department Commander—General Daniel White, B. H. Beale Post, No. 12, Bangor.

Senior Vice Department Commander—G. H. Abbott, Bosworth Post, No. 2, Portland.

Junior Vice Department Commander—A. A. Miller, Folsom Post, No. 44, Auburn.

Medical Director—Dr. A. C. Hamlin, B. H. Beale Post, No. 12, Bangor.

Department Chaplain—Rev. Zenas Thompson A. A. Dwinal Post, No. 3, Mechanic Falls.

Council of Administration—W. B. Smith, Post 2, Portland; R. E. Lougee, Post 9, Lewiston; C. P. Berry, Post 28, Biddeford; J. T. Hughes, Post 11, East Machias; and Hermon Bartlett, Post 12, Bangor.

Representatives-at-large to National Encampment (which meets at New Haven, Conn., on the second Wednesday of next May)—Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Post 7, Brunswick, and J. S. Tarr, Post 28, Biddeford. Alternates—A. S. Perham and G. E. Bartlett, Post 9, Lewiston.

After disposing of the remaining business pertaining to the affairs of the Department, the Encampment was adjourned without day.

At 8½ o'clock in the evening, by invitation of Post 12 of this city, the Department officers and delegates to the Encampment sat down to a most excellent supper provided by mine host Shaw of the Bangor House. Two long tables, laden with every delicacy of the season, were occupied by the Post and their guests. Capt. Hermon Bartlett, Post Commander, presided, and after ample justice had been done to the abundant viands, he, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced General White, Department Commander, who expressed his pleasure at being present on the occasion in a neat speech, and called on Capt. A. S. Perham of Post 9, Lewiston. Capt. Perham was followed, in the order named, by Medical Director A. C. Hamlin, Comrade Gateley of Post 2, Portland, Judge Advocate Godfrey, Comrade Hutchinson of Machias, Dr. Sanger of Bangor, ex-Asst. Q. M. Gen. Yeaton, Department Inspector Pennell, S. V. Commander Abbott of Portland, Comrades Hughes of East Machias, and King of Mechanic Falls, Mr. Perry of the *Whig and Courier*, ex-Judge Advocate Hutchings, ex-Medical Director Morison, Comrades Hill of East Machias, Pitman of Bangor, Campbell of Auburn, Lougee of Lewiston, and Johnson of Brunswick, Asst. Adjt. Gen. Small, Asst. Q. M. Gen. Dole, Comrades Green of Portland, Atkins, Davis and Torrens of Bangor, Stackpole of Kenduskeag, and ex-Asst. Adjt. Gen. Houston of Portland.

This speaking was interspersed by songs by Comrade O. D. Clark of Post 12—the whole party joining in the choruses of "Marching Through Georgia," and other "war songs"—and after three cheers by the guests for Post 12, Judge Advocate Godfrey gave "The memory of comrades 'mustered out,'" and the party separated after singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The arrangements made for the Encampment by the Department officers and the officers and comrades of Post 12, were excellent, and much credit is also due to the committee having in charge the arrangements for the supper—Comrades Small, Dole, Atkins and Torrens.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Cutting nice choice Venison at Jones & Kirkpatrick's, East Market Square. jan30 2t

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The combined action of these remedies safely relieves the worst cases of piles. The Pills, in stomach and bowel complaints, and the Ointment in scrofula, work the most astounding cures. Sold 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Price 25 cents per box or pot. Ask for new style; the old is counterfeited.

Notwithstanding the persuasions of parties interested in other hotels, the traveling public continue to patronize the Lynde Hotel at Rockland, and rejoice in clean rooms, comfortable beds, and a well furnished table.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS.—For the best and cheapest Musical Goods of all kinds go to Patten & Wheelden's.

SAFE DEPOSIT INTEREST BANK.—The Safe Deposit Interest Bank continues to pay " 3-10 per cent on deposits. For conditions see advertisement in our Special Notices.

WEDDING VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS. We are prepared to print cards of all kinds in the neatest manner, and with latest styles of type.

Incorporated 1849. Charter Perpetual.

NO MARINE RISKS TAKEN.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,

SPRINGFIELD MASS.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1st, 1873.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Banks, and Cash Items,	$248,598.67
Loans on Real Estate, worth over ($ 50 000.)	219,660 55
Loans secured by Gov't & R. R. Bonds, & Bank Stocks,	143 428 51
Bank Stocks,	155 1[illegible]4 00
Rail Road Stocks,	180 278 00
Rome and Watertown Rail Road Bonds,	1,700 0[illegible]
Springfield Aqueduct Stock	8 80[illegible] [illegible]
Real Estate,	100,000 00
Accrued Interest and other Items,	13,[illegible]56 28
	$1,070,742 01
Outstanding Claims,	$102,121.06

EDMUND FREEMAN, President.
DWIGHT R. SMITH, Vice President.
SANFORD J. HALL, Secretary.
ANDREW J. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER,
BOSTON, January 13th, 1873.

I hereby certify that upon an examination of the affairs of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., made at the Home Office of said Company, on the tenth day of January, 1873, I found the company in possession of an unimpaired Capital of $500,000 properly invested. The gross CASH ASSETS of the Company amount to $1,070,742.01; Liabilities including reinsurance fund, $570,1[illegible]9 0[illegible]; showing a surplus as regards policy holders, of $500 543.00.

STEPHEN I. RHODES, Deputy Ins. Commissioner.

[L. S.]

WIGGIN & CHAMPLIN,

AGENTS,

Bangor Maine.

Jan25 1w

Amazon Insurance Company

OF CINCINNATI.

Cash Capital $500,000

Financial Exhibit, Jan. 1, 1873.

ASSETS.

United States Bonds, market value	$201,576 50
Alabama State Bonds, deposited in that State in compliance with law thereof, par value, $10,000, market value	6,822 75
Mississippi State Bonds deposited in that State in compliance with laws thereof, par value $15000, market value	11,432 12
Ohio Corporation and County Bonds, market value	16,100 00
Mortgages, first liens on improved real estate in Ohio	619 572 60
Cash on hand and in Bank	13,56[illegible] 77
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	58 561 5[illegible]
Collateral Loans, cash value	67 550 00
Bills Receivable, cash value,	27,791 36
Due from Insurance Companies	7 6[illegible]8 78
Accrued Interest	29,683 18
Personal Property, cash value	10 000 00
Gross Assets	$1,070,280 04

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Losses and all other actual liabilities	169,272 26
Net Assets	$901,007 78

Re-Insurance Reserve under the law, $447,040 78.

GAZZAM GANO, President.
B. L. WEST, Secretary.
D. M. CUMINGORE, Treasurer.
W. HENRY HOLLAND, Sup't Loss Department

CHADWICK & KAMMATT,

AGENTS,

Rooms 4 and 5 Exchange Block.

jan25 1w

A New Clothing House.

KELLEY & MARTIN.

PROFESSOR MARTIN, late of S. B. Fifield's, has formed a Copartnership with MR. JOHN A. KELLEY, at

NO. 1 KENDUSKEAG BLOCK, Kenduskeag Bridge.

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public at large, that they have just received a new stock of

CLOTHS of the Latest Styles,

which they are prepared to make up in the best styles and most fashionable manner possible.

PROFESSOR MARTIN'S abilities as a Fashionable and Stylish Cutter, is well known in the City of Bangor and vicinity, as also is that of Mr. KELLEY who is well known as a First Class Tailor. They can warrant

A BETTER FITTING GARMENT,

A BETTER STYLE GARMENT,

A BETTER MADE GARMENT

than you can get elsewhere in Bangor, and equally as good as you can find in Boston,

AT LOWER PRICES

than any other place in this city.

The reason why they can do it is, they do their own work, they pay no large salaries and take it out of the customer,

They have also a new stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which they sell cheaper than you can buy elsewhere.

The will guarantee satisfaction in all cases or refund your money.

Call and give them a trial before you purchase elsewhere.

MILITARY COMPANIES

will find this the best place to have their uniforms made.

Bangor, August 13, 1872. 3taw

Interior Decorations!

We keep a full line of

Curtain Materials!

Such as Repps, Terries, Laces, Cretonnes, White and Green Hollands, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, which we are prepared to make up into Curtains or Lambrequins of the latest designs, with Plain or Ornamental Cornices of the newest styles.

Also, Room Mouldings in Gilt and Black Walnut, all widths.

We are Agents for the WEBSTER PATENT CORNICES, something new and handsome.

House and Store Shades furnished in all colors, and put up at short notice.

Come and see them

At No. 5 Main Street.

A. H. ROBERTS & SON.

jan14 [illegible]

DR. H. A. BARROW

may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private office,

15 MAIN STREET, BANGOR,

from 9 till 1 and from three till 6 P. M., and at

FRANKLIN HOUSE

from 6 till 8 P. M.

Hundreds are suffering from the effects of early indiscretion, who may be restored to health and strength by consulting an educated Physician, who has made these diseases a specialty.

Dr. Barrow's treatment, during an extensive practice of many years, has been eminently successful in curing Nervous, Mental and Physical Debility, Exhaustion, Inaptitude for Business or Application, Dimness of Sight, Giddiness, or Noises in the Head or Ears, Painful Dreams, Pimples on the Face or Body, want of Nervous Force, Timidity, Bashfulness in Society, Pains in the Back or Loins, Impaired Memory, Irritability, Weakness of the entire System, Palpitation of the Heart, General Dejection, and numerous other symptoms, leading to Premature Decay, Impotence, Sterility, Premature Senility, &c.

The Doctor particularly invites those patients whose cases have been neglected or pronounced incurable, to place themselves without delay under his care, assuring them all that can be accomplished by science skill, and the successful results of a long practice, will be at their service

He distinctly states no case will be undertaken unless a permanent cure can be guaranteed

All letters containing the usual consultation fee of $5, and fully describing the case, will be be immediately attended to.

All letters and parcels for Dr. Barrow to be directed to Franklin House, Bangor.

oct22 tf

DANIEL WHITE,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SPECTACLES,

Musical Merchandize, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, and all other repairing, done by experienced workmen.

jan28 No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.

FOR SALE.

One of the Finest Mill Property on Lake Huron,

CONSISTING OF

5000 acres Pine land, convenient to Streams.

A Mill capacity for cutting twelve million in a season, day run.

One and one-half miles Boom Privilege on River.

Good Docks and Boom at Mill.

Boarding House, Storehouse, Blacksmith Shop and Tools, Camp Outfits, Barn, &c.

We are putting in ten million feet logs this winter, which we will sell with the Mill.

The above described property is situated on THUNDER BAY, at ALPINA, MICHIGAN, convenient to shipping east or west, and is the best mill investment that can be made in the State of Michigan.

A PART or whole is for sale. Whole property valued at about $150,000.

Terms made to suit purchasers.

Address

HILLIARD, CHURCHILL & Co

160 Kingsbury Street.

dec27 3m d&w12 Chicago, Illinois.

EUREKA!

ANNEALED FLINT GLASS

Lamp Chimneys

Manufactured expressly for

E. C. Sweet & Co.,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, &c.,

79 Exchange St., Bangor, Me.

By a peculiar chemical process this chimney will stand three times the heat that an ordinary chimney will, and thus supplies a want long felt, and are consequently much superior to the trash now flooding the country. This chimney we can sell at a small advance over an inferior article. A fair trial will convince the most sceptical. Buyers will please observe that we have caused our brand (Eureka) to be placed upon each wrapper, in order to protect ourselves and our customers; be sure you take none other as all others are spurious imitations of the genuine (Eureka.)

For sale by retail dealers everywhere.

oct14 d&w41

The Press of Maine

Its history,—with a list of publishers, and authors,—edited by Joseph Griffin. For sale by

jan24 E. F. & W. G. DUREN.

GROCERIES

Wholesale and Retail.

At the Store, formerly occupied by

MUTUAL STORE CO.,

Central St.,

May be found a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

FANCY AND OTHERWISE.

The former Proprietor, J. C. MITCHELL, Esq., will give his constant attention to the wants of customers, and trusts a continuance of his former large patronage.

Geo. C. Pickering.

Bangor, Dec. 25, 1872. tf

No Advance!

A full Stock of

SHAWLS, FLANNELS & WOOLENS,

at the old prices, and a full line of

Dress Goods,

AT

JOSEPH F. SNOW'S,

32 MAIN STREET.

nov19

Wadleigh House,

OLDTOWN, MAINE.

L. G. & A. B. DAVIS Proprietors.

This well known and favorite House has been renovated and re-furnished, and the proprietors trust that their united efforts for the comfort of their guests will give entire satisfaction.

Carriages to take passengers to and from the House free of charge

Good Livery Stables connected with the House.

au1 1m*

NEW

GROCERY STORE.

I offer for sale at

No. 62 Exchange Street,

a general assortment of

WEST INDIA GOODS,

GROCERIES, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Special attention paid to consignments, and storage on reasonable terms.

ROBERT DAVIS.

Bangor, Dec. 10, 1872.

NOTICE.

You can buy ONE BOX, or ONE HUNDRED, or ONE THOUSAND Boxes

LAYER RAISINS

Cheaper of me than of any other man in this city

try it and find out.

GEO. C. PICKERING,

Nos. 22 and 24 Central Street.

dec28 tf [Com. copy]

A VISION OF ST. ELIGIUS.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

I.

I see thy house, but I am blown about,
A wind-mocked kite, between the earth and sky,
A door of doors—alas! of thy doors out,
And drenched in dews no summer suns can dry.

For every blast is passion of my own
The dews cold sweats of selfish agony,
Dark vapor streams from memories lying prone;
And all my soul is but a stifled cry.

II.

Lord, thou dost hold my string, else were I driven
Down to some gulf where I were tossed no more:
No sad mood telling I was not in heaven;
No billows raving on a blessed shore.

Thou standest on thy door-sill, calm as day,
And all my throbs and pangs are pulls from thee;
Hold fast the string lest I should break away,
And outer dark and silence swallow me.

III.

No longer fly thy kite, Lord, draw me home.
Thou pull'st—the string through all the distance break;
Lord, I am nearing thee; O Lord, I come:
Thy pulls grow stronger and the wind grows weak.

In thy remodeling hands thou tak'st thy kite;
A moment to thy bosom hold'st me fast,
Then flingest me abroad:—lo! in thy might,
A strong-winged bird I soar on every blast.

—[Scribner's for February.

ALL SORTS AND SIZES.

Terribly cold in Texas.

Vesuvius is in eruption.

More snow in all directions.

The Imperialists are busy in France.

Small pox is increasing in Baltimore.

Incendiaries are working in New York.

A schooner sunk at Hell Gate, Sunday.

Brooklyn averages two elopements daily.

Husks are worth more than corn in Iowa.

The Swiss press numbers 290 newspapers.

Fifty thousand foreigners hunt gold in Africa.

Coal costs twenty cents a cart load in St. Louis.

White squirrels and 'possums flourish in Texas.

Opelika or Talladega is talked of for a new capital of Alabama.

England imported over $90,000,000 worth of wool last year.

San Francisco booksellers dispose of thousand dollar copies of Shakespeare.

The St. Louis Historical Society discussed old newspapers at its last meeting.

The Quaker village of New Sharon, Ia., charges $100 for a license to sell liquor.

Iowa is the 6th State in the Union in the number of newspapers published.

Horseflesh as an article of food is taking so well at Geneva that the demand is increasing.

Indiana claims to have beautiful "rainbows" with the mercury twelve degrees below zero.

It is said that nineteen newspapers are to share in the profits of the Georgia State printing.

Apple fritters containing gifts of jewelry are the latest inducements held out by Kentucky restaurateurs.

It is estimated that there are between two and three thousand buffalo hunters in Western Kansas, and they average about fifteen per day.

The Indianapolis Journal anticipates that the next twenty four months will witness an increase in the manufacturing enterprises of the West unknown in any former period.

The Coos Republican states that fifty copies of the New York Tribune were taken in Littleton, N. H., last year. Now only one copy is taken there.

The king of Holland has signed a decree depriving his eldest son of the right of succession to the throne, on account of his vicious and dissipated life.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer Monday afternoon, the counsel for Stokes presented affidavits prepared in support of the bill of exceptions.

Richard Spencer, hanged on the 8th inst., at Kirkdale, England, for the murder of his mistress, was born in jail, and his father was hanged for murder.

The attempt of theater managers in New York to abolish bill-boards was a failure. Two of them put out bigger posters than ever, and thus forced the others back to the old system.

The irrepressible John Tyler, jr., is out in a letter, declaring that his father, the late President Tyler, never saved anything from his official salary. Who doubts it?

The recent decline in the price of coal is a matter of congratulation to the undertakers. They say that folks don't kindle fires with the stuff when it gets beyond a certain figure.

A colored woman, aged 107 years, has just died near Louisville, who, on her death-bed, confessed that she never knew Washington, nor nursed any of the distinguished men of ancient times. She deserves a statue.

A lady architect in Chicago is amassing a fortune. She draws plans for houses which contain from five to twenty closets on each floor, which at once commend her to the fem[ale] head of the family.

The Vanderspiegal family of Bennington Centre, Vermont, boast a snuff-box 125 years old. It contains $32 in gold, the representative value of which, at compound interest for the time it has lain in the box, is $190,000. A pinch of snuff from a $190,000 snuff box is a rare luxury.

The city of Warsaw proposes to celebrate on the 19th proximo, the four hundredth birthday of Nicholas Copernicus, the celebrated author of the popular Copernican system of the motions of the solar system. He was a Tcheck, descended from a noble Bohemian family which settled in Cracow early in the fourteenth century.

LUMBERMEN,

Farmers & Wood Choppers

We would respectfully call your attention to our large stock of

AXES.

SLED STEEL, IRON,
BOLTS, CABLE CHAIN,
CROSS CUT SAWS,
AUGERS, AUGER BITTS,
HORSE SHOES, HORSE NAILS, &c.

All of which were bought before the late fire in Boston, and which we are selling at the same old low prices, at

No. 132 Exchange Street,

Trask & Chalmers.

Bangor, Nov. 22, 1872.

Dr. Mervine's

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT,

THE WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

GOING, GOING, GOING, at

HARLOW & SWEETS, Bangor.

Try it. Price 25 cents.

jan17 d&w

LADIES,

Ask for

Clark's O. N. T.

SPOOL COTTON

and take no other. For sale at

S. L. MERRILL'S,

No. 4, Bowman's Block

jan9 d&w

Executrix' Notice.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed, and has taken upon herself the trust of an Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of

CORNELIUS H. NORCROSS, late of Charleston,

in the County of Penobscot, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to present the same for settlement to her.

ALMIRA S. NORCROSS.

Charleston, Dec. 31, 1872.

THE [illegible] OF [illegible]!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. Seven Years' Credit; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Land present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children Carried free over the Northern Pacific Road Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN:
OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE,
Corner 9th St., New York.

jan8 W&S&eotw1y23

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

—AND—

Holloway's Ointment.

The grand principle that operates in these wonderful medicines, is the power that they possess in purifying the torpid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the finest Vegetable Extracts, Herbs and Medicinal Gums. Possessing not a grain of mineral in their combination, they never expose those who use them to any danger, at any time or season. No mother need hesitate to prescribe them to her children, and the most delicate constitution can use them with as great a benefit as the most vigorous and powerful frame.

HOLLOWAY & CO., Sole Proprietors,

78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are sold at 25 cts. 62½ cents, and $1 per box or pot. A great saving is made by buying the large sizes.

B. F. BRADBURY, Agent, Bangor.

may 14, 1872 eod&w1y29

HEART DISEASE

is becoming very common in every community and the sudden deaths resulting warn us to seek some relief. The disease assumes many different forms, among which we notice Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility, Water about the Heart, Sinking of the Spirits, pains in the Side or Chest, Dizziness, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood and Momentary Stoppage of the Action of the Heart.

These forms of Heart Disease have been cured by Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, and we do not hesitate to say it will cure them again. Any form of Heart Disease will readily yield to its use, and we have yet to learn of any case where the Heart Regulator has been taken properly and the party not received a marked benefit.

Our Agent, on application, will furnish you with our circular, giving full description of the disease and also a number of testimonials of cures; and if you would like further proof from the parties who have given the testimonials, write them and see what they say.

We have sold many thousand bottles of the Heart Regulator and the demand is still increasing. We are confident we are doing the public a benefit and not trying to impose on them a worthless preparation.

The price of the Heart Regulator is ONE DOLLAR per bottle, and can be obtained of our agent,

B. F. BRADBURY, Druggist,

jan29 d&w&wly Bangor.

MUSIC.

A good assortment of SHEET MUSIC may be found at S. F. COBB'S,

No. 5. Gothic Block, Main Street

feb. tf

Bangor Machine Depot,

An assortment of

New and Second Hand Wood and Iron Working Machinery constantly on hand.

Steam Engines and Boilers

Shafting, Pulleys and Belting in great variety.

Fire Proof Safes, new and second hand, at lowest Boston Prices.

Also, Agent for

Sturtevant's Celebrated Pressure and Exhaust Blowers.

Paints all shades, ready for use, by the gallon

Machinery Oil, &c.

Steam and Gas Piping done to order.

R. W. PRATT,

Depot Block, Exchange Street.

nov23 tf

Kenduskeag National Bank of Bangor.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Kenduskeag National Bank of Bangor, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at their Banking Room on FRIDAY, the 14th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Per order of the Directors.

T. S. DODD, Cashier.

Bangor, Jan. 14, 1873.

FOR SALE.

The Machinery, &c,

In the Shop formerly occupied by WM. T. BRACKETT, near Morse & Co's Steam Mill, Bangor.

On first floor is the Steam Engine and Boiler, Shafting and every thing in first class order to run the Iron Machine Shop, and the Cooperage above. One Large Engine Lathe 18 ft. bed—as good Lathe as in Bangor; one Engine Lathe, 12 ft. bed; one, Drill Lathe; one Shaft Straightener; one Splitter; full set Blacksmith Tools, Screw Plates, &c.

On second floor, Board Planers, Stave Machines, Stave Edger, Heading Trimmer and Borer, Buzz Planer, Jig Saw, &c.

Also, Steam Fixtures Gas Pipe, Second hand Machinery and Engines, Oil Cabinet and Office Furniture.

Will sell all together, or what is wanted to carry on Iron Machine Shop where it is, or Cooperage; or will divide it up and sell as wanted.

C. WOODMAN.

January 6th, 1873. 3aw

Administratrix' Notice.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed, and has taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

SIMON SIDELINKER, late of Bangor,

in the County of Penobscot, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to present the same for settlement to her.

MARY J. SIDELINKER.

Bangor, Jan. 15 1873. 4

Administrator's Notice.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed, and has taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOHN A. YORK, late of Bangor,

in the County of Penobscot, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to present the same for settlement to him.

GEORGE I. WESCOTT.

Bangor, Jan. 18, 1873. 4

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court, as Receivers for the National Insurance Company of Bangor, all persons having claims against said Company, are notified to present the same for allowance, and all persons indebted to said Company, are requested to make immediate payment to us.

M. F. HUMPHREY,
HIRAM RUGGLES, Receivers.
N. H. DILLINGHAM,

BANGOR, Nov. 16, 1872. w3m1

Notice of Foreclosure.

To JOSEPH A. SHAW, formerly of Bangor in the County of Penobscot.

We, the undersigned, J. M. Kimball & Co., of Portland, in the county of Cumberland, hereby give you notice of our intention to foreclose a certain mortgage of personal property, given by you to Smith & Hallett, of said Bangor, and dated July 13th, 1872, and recorded in the City records of said Bangor, in volume eleven (11), page [illegible], which mortgage and the note secured thereby, was afterwards, on the same day, duly transferred and assigned to us by said Smith & Hallett, and said note is now overdue and payable, and the condition of said mortgage is broken, said mortgaged property being all the goods, wares and merchandise, furniture, &c., (then) in store number [illegible] Danforth's Block, Central street, [illegible] Bangor.

J. M. KIMBALL & CO.

By Brown & Simpson, their Attorneys.

Bangor, Jan. 16, 1873.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-second Congress.

Detailed Regulations arranged between the Post-office Department of the United States of America and the Post-office Department of Denmark, for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at Washington the 1st day of December, 1871, and at Copenhagen the 7th day of November, 1871.

ARTICLE I.

The offices for the exchange of the mails shall be: On the part of the United States, (1) New York; (2) Chicago. On the part of Denmark: (1) Copenhagen; (2) the travelling office between Korsoer and Kiel.

The exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up closed mails for the exchange offices of (1) Copenhagen, (2) the travelling office between Korsoer and Kiel; and these Danish offices shall make up closed mails for New York and Chicago.

ARTICLE II.

Each mail exchanged between the two administrations shall be accompanied with a letter-bill, showing the postages, &c., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. The form of this letter-bill shall follow the models A and B, hereto annexed, and shall consecutively be numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year.

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next despatch.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they despatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill. Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and number corresponding to the letter-bill.

ARTICLE IV.

When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the despatching office, by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

ARTICLE V.

Registered correspondence shall be described in a register-list, following the models C and D, hereto annexed.

All registered letters shall be enveloped together in a strong paper, securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the words "Registered" or "Recommanderet," and placed in the mail.

The blank in the letter-bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by letters and figures expressing the number.

In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter-bill shall be filled with the word "none" or "Ikke."

ARTICLE VI.

The registered letters despatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office. If the verification by the receiving office shall disclose any error of any kind in the register-list, it shall be also by the first mail notified to the despatching office.

ARTICLE VII.

All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamp or writing thereon, the office of origin, and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with the name of the despatching office of exchange.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped "Paid all," in the United States, and "Franko," in Denmark.

Registered articles shall be stamped "Registered," in the United States, and "Recommanderet," in Denmark. Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped "Insufficiently paid," in the United States, and "Utilstrækkelig frankeret," in Denmark; and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Correspondence despatched by the direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "Direct service," or "Service direct."

When despatched via Germany, it shall be stamped to indicate German transit.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two post departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amount thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid; and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries in transit through the country to which the mail is sent.

Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the respective offices and the conditions thereof.

ARTICLE IX.

The respective exchange offices shall mark in red ink in the upper left corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due for exterior service to the country through which the same are forwarded, and in the same manner, but in black ink, shall mark the amount due for postage to the forwarding office upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

ARTICLE X.

Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mails through the United States or through Denmark, and which are insufficiently paid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid; but letters and other correspondence originating in foreign countries, and addressed to the United States or to Denmark, respectively, on which the foreign and international postage charges are fully prepaid, shall when forwarded through the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

ARTICLE XI.

The letters and all registered articles mutually returned as not deliverable shall be accompanied by a statement exhibiting the number of ordinary letters and the number of addresses of the registered articles so returned, and the aggregate amount reclaimed thereon from the dispatching office, which statement shall be verified and acknowledged as early as practicable.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transmitted by either administration in closed mails, and which shall be returned to the dispatching office as not deliverable, shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit, upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the reduction.

No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

ARTICLE XII.

All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which dispatched it. The receiving office shall also correct accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter-bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the last destination, or returned for the amount, if any, originally charged against the receiving office.

ARTICLE XIII.

The dispatching exchange office shall state on the letter-bills to the intermediate exchange offices the exact number of single rates of letters, the weight if required, and the total weight of the other correspondence, which shall be dispatched in closed mails.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter-bills in the proper money of the dispatching office, but the international postages on the unpaid or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving country. In entering the foreign charges on the letter-bill in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States and 4-5 skilling of Denmark shall be taken as equivalents.

ARTICLE XV.

The quarterly accounts shall be prepared by the respective postal administrations, and shall be based upon the acknowledgements of receipt. A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definite results alike for the debit and credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the post-office of Denmark.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that so long as no accounts are kept between the Post-office departments of the two countries of the international postages on the correspondence exchanged between them, so much of the preceding articles as relates to the preparation and adjustment of the postal accounts shall not be taken to include or comprise the international postages in such adjustment.

The forms for accounting such postages shall be arranged by mutual agreement whenever either office shall claim accounts of the international postages, to be kept and settled as provided in Article IX. of the convention. But the amounts of postage or other tax for exterior service accruing to, or reclaimed by, either department as well as any sum or sums advanced by one country for and on account of the other, shall, nevertheless, be stated and settled quarterly in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

ARTICLE XVII.

These detailed regulations shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster-General, and on the part of Denmark by the Royal Director-General of Posts.

Done at Copenhagen, in duplicate original, this 7th day of November, 1871, and at Washington this 1st day of December, 1871.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.
[SEAL.] DANNESKJOLD SAMSOE.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress approved the eleventh of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States," it is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that act to be in force as to such nation.

And whereas due inquiry having been made, and a satisfactory answer having been received that similar provisions are in force in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one
[SEAL.] thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for a more effective system of quarantine on the Southern and Gulf coasts.

Whereas experience has proved that the present system of quarantine on the southern and gulf coasts is insufficient to prevent the ravages of yellow fever in the cities and towns of that section, Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to detail one or more medical officers of the regular army, who shall during the coming season, visit each town or port on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast which is subject or liable to invasions of yellow fever, and shall confer with the authorities of such port or town, with reference to the establishment of a more uniform and effective system of quarantine, and who shall ascertain all facts having reference to the outbreaks of this disease in such ports or towns, and whether any system of quarantine is likely to be effective in preventing invasions of yellow fever, and, if so, what system will least interfere with the interests of commerce; [illegible] and shall make, also, a detailed report [illegible] to the Secretary of War, through [illegible] the [illegible] of the Forty-second Congress [illegible] eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, June 6, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, power is given to the President of the United States, when, in his judgment, the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State; and whenever, by reason of said causes, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable;

And whereas such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States;

And whereas by said act of Congress it is provided that before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse;

And whereas on the twelfth day of the present month of October the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the counties of Spartansburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized;

And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the counties aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the counties of Spartansburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received by me, through Don Mauricio Lopez Roberts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain, that the government of that country has abolished the discriminating duties heretofore imposed on merchandise imported from all other countries, excepting the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into Spain and the adjacent islands, in vessels of the United States, said abolition to take effect from and after the third day of January next:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved June 25th, 1868, constituted, on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States;

And whereas on the nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by executive proclamation, it was directed that from and after that date no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor;

And whereas it is now represented to me that the act of Congress and the proclamation aforesaid have not been strictly observed by all officers of the government having charge of such laborers, workmen and mechanics:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby again call attention to the act of Congress aforesaid, and direct all officers of the executive department of the government having charge of the employment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States to make no reduction in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of the reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord
[SEAL.] one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the act of Congress, approved May 22, 1872, removes all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses and officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States; and whereas it is represented to me that there are now pending in the several circuit and district courts of the United States proceedings by quo warranto, under the fourteenth section of the act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, to remove from office certain persons who are alleged to hold said offices in violation of the provisions of said article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also penal prosecutions against such persons under the fifteenth section of the act of Congress aforesaid;

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby direct all district attorneys having charge of such proceedings and prosecutions to dismiss and discontinue the same, except as to persons who may be embraced in the exceptions named in the act of Congress first above cited.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thou-
[SEAL.] sand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 120.]

AN ACT for the better security of bank reserves and to facilitate bank clearing-house exchanges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from national banking associations, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars; which certificates shall be payable on demand in United States notes at the place where the deposits were made.

SEC. 2. That the United States notes so deposited in the treasury of the United States shall not be counted as part of the legal reserve; but the certificates issued therefor may be held and counted by national banks as part of their legal reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing-house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

SEC. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize any expansion or contraction of the currency; and the United States notes for which such certificates are issued, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 142.]

AN ACT for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands remaining undisposed of in the reservation made for the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan, by the treaty of July thirty first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be restored to market by proper notice, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That said unoccupied lands shall be open to homestead entry for six months from the passage of this act by Indians only of said tribes who shall have not made selections or purchases under said treaty, including such members of said tribes as have become of age since the expiration of the ten years named in the treaty; and any Indian so entitled shall be permitted to make his homestead entry at the local office within the six months aforesaid of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one-quarter section of minimum, or eighty acres of double minimum land, on making proper proof of his right under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That the collector of customs for the district in which said land is situated is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to select for such minor children as would be entitled under this law as heirs of any Indian.

SEC. 3. That all actual, permanent, bona fide settlers on any of said lands who settled prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be entitled to enter either under the homestead laws or to pay for at the minimum or double minimum price, as the case may be, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of the former or eighty acres of the latter class of land on making proof of settlement and continued residence before the expiration of six months from the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. That all selections by Indians heretofore made and regularly reported and recognized as valid and proper by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be patented to the respective Indians making the same; and all sales heretofore made and approved, where the same are regular and not in conflict with such selections, or with any other valid adverse right, except of the United States, are hereby confirmed, and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases according to law.

SEC. 5. That immediately after the expiration of said six months, the Secretary shall proceed to reserve the remaining lands to market by public notice of not less than thirty days, and after such reservation [illegible] shall be subject to the general laws [illegible]

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CONVENTION between the United States and the German Empire, Respecting Consuls and Trade-marks. Signed December 11, 1871; Exchanged April 29, 1872; Proclaimed June 1, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the German Empire, relating to the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of consuls, and to the protection of trade-marks, was signed at Berlin on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by their respective plenipotentiaries:

And whereas a protocol thereto was signed by the said plenipotentiaries on the twenty-ninth day of April last; which convention and protocol, in the English and German languages, are, word for word, as follows:

The President of the United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, led by the wish to define the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of the respective consular agents, have agreed upon the conclusion of a consular convention, and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States, near his Majesty the Emperor of Germany; his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Bernhard Konig, his Privy Councillor of Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the contracting parties agrees to receive from the other consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls or consular agents, shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the forms established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them free of charge, and, on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty, by the territorial authorities, federal, state, or communal, judicial, or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw the same on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE III.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which have been granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation. Consular officers, not being citizens of the country where they are accredited, shall enjoy, in the country of their residence, personal immunity from arrest or imprisonment except in the case of crimes, exemption from military billetings and contributions, from military service of every sort, and other public duties, and from all direct or personal or sumptuary taxes, duties, and contributions, whether federal, state, or municipal. If, however, the said consular officers are or become owners of property in the country in which they reside or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and to the same jurisdiction as citizens of the country, property-holders, or merchants. But under no circumstances shall the official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who engage in commerce shall not lend their consular privileges to avoid their commercial liabilities. Consular officers or other characters shall not in any event be interfered with in the exercise of their official functions, further than is indispensable for the administration of the laws of the country.

ARTICLE IV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or of their dwellings the arms of their nation, with the proper inscription indicative of the office. And they may also hoist the flag of their country on the consular edifice, except in places where a legation of their country is established.

They may also hoist their flag on board any vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

ARTICLE V.

The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable, and under no pretence whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept in separate enclosure.

The offices and dwellings of consuls missi who are not citizens of the country of their residence shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, except in the case of the pursuit for crimes, under any pretext invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no event shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of the death, prevention or absence of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the respective authorities in Germany or in the United States, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VII.

Consuls-general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice-consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports, and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of Germany, of the United States, or any other country. They shall be furnished with a commission by the consul who appoints them, and under whose orders they are to act, or by the government of the country which he represents. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Article III.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infraction of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law; to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases of the absence of the latter; in which cases such consuls, etc., shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If due notice should not be taken of such application, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the two countries, or their chancellors, shall have the right, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country—

1. To take at their office or dwelling, at the residence of the parties, or on board of vessels of their own nation, the depositions of the captains and crews, of passengers on board of them, of merchants, or any other citizens of their own country.

2. To receive and verify unilateral acts, wills, and bequests of their countrymen, and any and all acts of agreement entered upon between citizens of their own country and between such citizens and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside; and also all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation by which the said consular officers are appointed.

All such acts of agreement and other instruments, and also copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated by such consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent under his official seal, shall be received by public officials and in courts of justice as legal documents, or as authenticated copies, as the case may be and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up or authenticated by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

ARTICLE X.

In case of the death of any citizen of Germany in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States in the German Empire, without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors, until they are duly represented.

In all successions to inheritances citizens of each of the contracting parties shall pay in the country of the other such duties only as they would be liable to pay, if they were citizens of the country in which the property is situated or the judicial administration of the same may be exercised.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the two countries are exclusively charged with the inventorying and the safe-keeping of goods and effects of every kind left by sailors or passengers on ships of their nation, who die either on board ship or on land, during the voyage or in the port of destination.

ARTICLE XII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall be at liberty to go either in person or by proxy on board vessels of their nation admitted to entry and to examine the officers and crews, to examine the ships' papers, to receive declarations concerning their voyage, their destination and the incidents of the voyage; also to draw up manifests and lists of freight, to facilitate the entry and clearance of their vessels, and finally to accompany the said officers or crews before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them as their interpreters or agents.

The judicial authorities and custom-house officials shall in no case proceed to the examination or search of merchant-vessels without having given previous notice to the consular officers of the nation to which the said vessels belong, in order to enable the said consular officers to be present.

They shall also give due notice to the said consular officers in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law or before local magistrates, by officers or persons belonging to the crew, thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice. The notice to consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings. Upon the non-appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case may be proceeded with in their absence.

ARTICLE XIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant-vessels of their nation, and shall have the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences of every kind which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, and specially in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts. Neither any court or authority shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences, except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port, or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance.

Except as aforesaid, the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient aid to the consuls, when they may ask it in order to arrest and hold all persons, whose names are borne on the ship's articles, and whom they may deem it necessary to detain. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed in writing to the local authority and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the consuls. Their release shall be granted only at the request of the consuls, made in writing.

The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

ARTICLE XIV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crews of ships-of-war or merchant-vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board, or back to their country.

To that end, the consuls of Germany in the United States shall apply to either the federal, state, or municipal courts or authorities; and the consuls of the United States in Germany shall apply to any of the competent authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by an official extract of the register of the vessel and a list of the crew or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belong to said crew. Upon such request alone thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consuls, the deserter (not being a citizen of the country where the demand is made either at the time of their shipping or of their arrival in the port) shall be given up to the consuls. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and at the expense of the consuls, until the said consuls may find an opportunity of sending them away.

If, however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XV.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen, or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XVI.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting parties being wrecked or cast on shore, on the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such consular agency, they shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the German Empire shall take place in accordance with the laws of Germany; and reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to German vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the United States shall take place in accordance with the laws of the United States.

The consular authorities have in both countries to intervene only to superintend the proceedings having reference to the repair and revictualling, or if necessary, to the sale of the vessel wrecked or cast on shore.

For the intervention of the local authorities no charges shall be made except such as in similar cases are paid by vessels of the nation.

In case of a doubt concerning the nationality of a shipwrecked vessel, the local authorities shall have exclusively the direction of the proceedings provided for in this article.

All merchandise and goods not destined for consumption in the country where the wreck [illegible] shall be free of all duties.

ARTICLE XVII.

With regard to the marks or labels of goods, or of their packages, and also with regard to patterns and marks of manufacture and trade, the citizens of Germany shall enjoy in the United States of America, and American citizens shall enjoy in Germany, the same protection as native citizens.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be exchanged at Berlin within the period of six months.

In case neither party gives notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Berlin, the 11th of December, 1871.

GEO. BANCROFT.
[L. S.]

The undersigned met this day in order to effect the exchange of the ratifications of the consular convention, signed on the 11th day of December, 1871, between the United States of America and Germany.

Before proceeding to this act, the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America declared—

1. That in accordance with the instruction given him by his government, with the advice and consent of the senate, the expression "property," used in the English text of Articles III. and IX., is to be construed as meaning and intending "real estate."

2. That, according to the laws and the Constitution of the United States, Article X applies not only to persons of the male sex, but also to persons of the female sex.

After the undersigned, President of the office of the Chancellor of the Empire, had expressed his concurrence with this declaration, the acts of ratification, found to be in good and due form, were exchanged, and the present protocol was in duplicate executed.

Berlin, the 29th April, 1872.

GEO. BANCROFT.
DELBRUECK.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Berlin on the twenty-ninth day of April last:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention and protocol to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand
[SEAL.] eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment, the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State, or part of a State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State; and whenever by reason of said causes, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such States or part of a State impracticable;

And whereas such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States;

And whereas by said act of Congress, it is provided that before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse;

And whereas on the third day of the present month of November the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the county of Union, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said county all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized;

And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the county aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, or possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the county of Union, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within said county, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one
[SEAL.] thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State

CONVENTION between the United States of America and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Trade-marks. Concluded, November 25, 1871; Exchanged April 22, 1872; Proclaimed June 1, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America;

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and Hungary, relating to the protection of trade-marks, was signed at Vienna by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the original of which convention, in the English, Hungarian, and German languages, is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, desiring to secure in their respective territories a guarantee of property in trade-marks, have resolved to conclude a special convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, John Jay, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, the Count Julius Andrassy of Csik Szent [illegible] and Krasna Horka, His Majesty's Privy Councillor and Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen, &c., &c., &c., who have agreed to sign the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Every reproduction of trade-marks which, in the countries or territories of the one of the contracting parties, are affixed to certain merchandise to prove its origin and quality, is forbidden in the countries or territories of the other of the contracting parties, and shall give to the injured party ground for such action or proceeding to prevent such reproduction, and to recover damages for the same, as may be authorized by the laws of the country in which the counterfeit is proven, just as if the plaintiff were a citizen of that country.

The exclusive right to use a trade-mark for the benefit of citizens of the United States in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, or of citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in the territory of the United States, cannot exist for a longer period than that fixed by the law of the country for its own citizens. If the trade mark has become public property in the country of its origin, it shall be equally free to all in the countries or territories of the other of the two contracting parties.

ARTICLE II.

If the owners of trade-marks, residing in the countries or territories of the one of the contracting parties, wish to secure their rights in the countries or territories of the other of the contracting parties, they must deposit duplicate copies of those marks in the Patent-office at Washington, and in the Chambers of Commerce and Trade in Vienna and Pesth.

ARTICLE III.

The present arrangement shall take effect thirty days after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years from this date.

In case neither of the high contracting parties gives notice of its intention to discontinue this convention twelve months before its expiration, it shall remain in force one year from the time that either of the high contracting parties announces its discontinuance.

ARTICLE IV.

The ratifications of this present convention shall be exchanged at Vienna within twelve months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this present convention as well in English as in German and Hungarian, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Vienna the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, in the ninety-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the twenty-third year of the reign of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

[L. S.] JOHN JAY.
[L. S.] ANDRASSY.

[GENERAL NATURE—No 144.]

AN ACT to repeal so much of section six of an act entitled "An act making appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as prohibits promotions in the Engineer department of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section six of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as prohibits promotions and new appointments in the Engineer department be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize promotion in said department above the grade of colonel.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 130.]

AN ACT to amend section five of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and to authorize the proper construction thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which established and limited the compensation of collectors of customs, shall be amended and shall be construed to apply to all surveyors of customs performing, or having performed, the duties of collectors of customs, who shall be entitled to receive the same compensation as is allowed to collectors by said act [illegible]

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 143.]

AN ACT to refund duties paid on goods, wares, and merchandise remaining in bond or store on, the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury parties are entitled to refund of duties paid on goods, wares, and merchandise remaining in public stores or bonded warehouses on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, under the provisions of the eighth section of the act approved June six, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer, directing said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 139.]

AN ACT to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land-claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land-claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty, be and the same are hereby extended, and the same shall continue in force for a period of three years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That all persons claiming land as specified in the first section of said act may have their claims confirmed, in accordance with the forms and in the manner prescribed in said act, in all cases where it shall be satisfactorily proved that the claimants, and those from whom they derive title, have held continuous possession of the land claimed, from the date of the cession to the United States of territory out of which the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, were formed.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 141.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale of certain public property.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell, in whole or in such subdivisions as shall, in his opinion, secure the greatest amount of money, either by public auction or by inviting proposals for the purchase thereof, and in either case to the highest bidder, all the lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Rome, New York; Vergennes, Vermont; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Mount Vernon, Alabama; and Chattahoochee, Florida, now or heretofore used for arsenal purposes, and known, respectively, as Rome arsenal, Champlain arsenal, North Carolina arsenal, Mount Vernon arsenal, and Apalachicola arsenal; all of the captured lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Shreveport, Louisiana; Marshall and Jefferson, Texas; and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas; and a tract of forty acres of land, more or less, situated about two and one-half miles from the present United States arsenal at Augusta, Georgia, which comprises the site of the old United States arsenal and any adjoining land purchased by the so-called "confederate States," which fell to the United States as captured property, and which has not hitherto been sold, and all the material and buildings of the powder-works erected by the so-called confederate government thereon: Provided, That no sale shall be made under this act until the time, terms, place, and mode thereof shall have been published in one of the principal newspapers in the city of Washington, in two of the principal papers printed at the capital of the State, and one paper printed in the county in which the arsenal or lands to be sold are situated, for the space of sixty days prior to the sale, or if no newspaper is printed in the county where the property to be sold is situated, then the notice shall be published in a newspaper printed in any adjoining county.

SEC. 2. That the terms of payment for the property above to be sold shall be in all cases not less than one-fourth cash and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by land and surety from the purchaser or purchasers; and the Secretary of War is empowered and required, on receiving the purchase-money in full, to execute all necessary deeds of said property to the purchaser or purchasers thereof on behalf of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of said sales, after paying the necessary expenses thereof, shall, upon receipt of the same, be paid by the Secretary of War into the treasury.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, SS. Court of Probate, December Term, A. D. 187[illegible]

AMOS F. STEVENS, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Daniel Stevens, late of Dixmont, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate,

ORDERED, That said Executor give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the Last Will and Testament of said deceased.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

District Court of the United States for the District of Maine.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of WARREN G. SMITH and ANCEL C. HALLETT, Bankrupts, against whom a petition in Bankruptcy was filed Dec. 18, A. D. 1872, in said Court.

DISTRICT OF MAINE, SS:

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court, against the Estates, individual and co-partnership, of Warren G. Smith and Ancel C. Hallet, of the County of Penobscot, and State of Maine, in said District, they have been duly adjudged Bankrupts upon Petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of their Estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bangor, in said District, on the fourth day of February A. D. 1873 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of CHARLES HAMLIN, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. S. MARBLE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger for said District.

jan6 eM2&w1t

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Penobscot.

The undersigned respectfully represents that she is Administratrix of the estate of John Webb, late of Bangor, in said County, deceased; and that she has settled her final account of Administration of the Estate of said John Webb, and prays to be discharged from said office and trust, there being reasonable cause therefor; and that it will not be detrimental to the estate or those interested therein.

JOANNA WEBB.

Dec. 31 1872.

STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, SS. Court of Probate, December Term, A. D. 1872.

Upon the foregoing petition, ORDERED, That said petitioner give public notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of the petition, and this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

Attest: AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon:
Attest: AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, SS. Court of Probate, December Term, A. D. 1872.

Upon the petition of Jane R. Copp, sister of, and Eliza Huse, mother of Alice K. G. Huse, late of Bangor in said County, deceased, that the administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to James M. Copp, of Corinth, in said County.

ORDERED, That said petitioners give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, citing them to appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy,—Attest:
AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

This is to give notice, that on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Alfred M. Egerly, of Greenbush, in the County of Penobscot and State of Maine, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, individually, and as member of the firm Egerly & McPheters, on his own petition, filed Jan. 4th, 1873, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Bankrupt Court Room in Bangor, before Chas. Hamlin, Esq., Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

H. A. HEAD,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

jan9 eTh2w&w1t2

In the District Court of the United States for the district of Maine.

In the matter of C. J. HOUSE & COMPANY, Bankrupts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT OF MAINE, ss. At Bangor, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1873.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as Assignees of the separate and joint estates of Chas. J. House and Lucy J. Wilbur, partners, under the style of C. J. House & Company, of Lee, in the County of Penobscot, and State of Maine, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts, upon petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said District, filed Nov. 18th, A. D. 1872.

G. F. WOODARD,
WM. D. LEWIS, Assignees.

jan10 eTh2w&w1t2

BOSTON LEAD CO.

[INCORPORATED IN 1839.]

J. H. CHADWICK & CO., Ag'ts

Office, 22, 24 & 26 Oliver Street,

BOSTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Boston Pure White Lead,

Dry and Ground in Oil,

DRY AND GROUND ZINC, LITHARGE, RED LEAD, LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, TIN PIPE, TIN-LINED PIPE, IRON PIPE & FITTINGS, PUMPS, &c., &c.

Our Pure White Lead, both dry and ground in oil, we warrant to be strictly pure, and GUARANTEE that for fineness, body and DURABILITY, it is not surpassed by any Lead in the market, either foreign or American. [illegible]

aug14 TuThSat 6m

European and North American Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1872—1873.

Commencing MONDAY [illegible]

Trains leave Bangor [illegible] St. John and intermediate [illegible] [illegible] due at St. John at [illegible] P. M.

Returning, will leave St. John [illegible] be due at Bangor at [illegible] P. M.

A mixed train will leave Bangor [illegible] (except for St. John) [illegible] passenger cars attached [illegible] at 12.30 P. M. the day following [illegible]

Returning, (Only Saturdays Excepted) [illegible] St. John at 5.00 P. M. [illegible] 7.00 A. M.

The mixed trains leaving [illegible] Saturdays will remain at [illegible] laying there on their [illegible] Monday.

Trains will leave Bangor for Oldtown & intermediate stations at [illegible] 6.00 and 10.00 P. M. [illegible]

Trains from Oldtown [illegible] and 8.45 A. M., and 2.15 [illegible] M.

Bangor, Dec. 11th, 1872.

Maine Central R[illegible]

WINTER A[illegible] Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger trains [illegible] all intermediate [illegible] 8.15 A. M. Passenger [illegible] either line to Portland and [illegible] road to Boston without change [illegible]

Night Express, with Pullman Sleeping [illegible] Augusta, leaves at 7.30 [illegible] ger train from St. John.

Mixed train leaves Bangor at [illegible] P. M. [illegible] ville and intermediate stations.

Freight train for Portland [illegible] A. M., arrives in [illegible] ing

Passenger trains are due [illegible] A. M., connecting with train [illegible] Houlton, Calais, St. Stephens, [illegible]

Mixed train from Waterville [illegible]

Passenger train from Boston and Portland [illegible] all intermediate stations, arrives at 7.30 P. M.

Freight train from Boston [illegible] at 4.30 P. M.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 2, 1872.

Bangor and Piscataquis [illegible]

1872—73.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, [illegible] will run as follows:

Leaving Bangor, via the [illegible] 8.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. [illegible] 6.00 P. M.; Milo 10.40 A. M. and 7.25 P. M. and Foxcroft at 11.47 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. Guilford at 12.45 P. M. and 8.25 P. M.

Returning—Leave Guilford at 5.15 A. M. [illegible] P. M.; Dover and Foxcroft at 5.41 A. M. [illegible] P. M.; Milo at 6.20 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. [illegible] town at 7.45 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. [illegible] 8.45 A. M. and 5.57 P. M.

The Train leaving [illegible] Guilford at 1.15 P. M. is a Freight [illegible] senger car attached.

The 1.15 train from Guilford arrives in Bangor at season to connect with the Night Express train [illegible] Boston, and the Night Express train from Boston arrives in Bangor in season to connect with the [illegible] A. M. train for Guilford, where stages [illegible] Abbott Monson and Moosehead Lake.

Stages connect with the trains at [illegible] ville and Katahdin Iron Works, and [illegible] for Sebec Lake.

Bangor, Dec. 10th, 1872.

International Steamship [illegible]

EASTPORT, CALAIS, AND ST. [illegible]

DIGBY, WINDSOR AND HALIFAX.

Summer Arrangement—Three Trips [illegible]

On and after MONDAY, [illegible] the Steamers of the International [illegible] will leave [illegible] [illegible] MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at [illegible] Returning will leave [illegible] on the same days.

Connections made at Eastport for St. Andrews, Robbinston, Calais, Woodstock and Houlton.

Connections made at St. John for Digby, Annapolis, Windsor, Kentville, Halifax, N. S., [illegible] Shediac, Amherst, Charlottetown, [illegible] Summerside, P. E. I.

Freight received [illegible] o'clock, P. M.

ap12 mar25 [illegible]

Maine Steamship Company.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

SEMI-WEEKLY

On and after the [illegible] the steamers DIRIGO and FRANCONIA will [illegible] as follows:

Leave Galt's Wharf, Portland, every [illegible] Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M., and leave [illegible] River, New York every [illegible] o'clock P. M.

The DIRIGO and FRANCONIA are fitted with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage in State Room, $5. Cabin passage $4. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded to and from Montreal, [illegible] St. John, and all parts of [illegible]

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 3 P. M., [illegible] leave Portland.

For freight or passage [illegible]

Portland May [illegible]

Pacific Mail Steamship [illegible]

THROUGH [illegible]

California and [illegible]

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave [illegible]

10th, 20th, and [illegible]

except when these days fall on Sunday [illegible]

January 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN [illegible] Seabury, for Aspinwall direct connecting at Panama, with Steamer GOLDEN REPUBLIC, [illegible]

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed [illegible] adult. Medicines and attendance free. [illegible]

All departures connect [illegible] and Central American ports.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer Colorado, will leave San [illegible] 1, 1873.

For freight, passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office, on the wharf [illegible] CANAL Street, North River N. Y. [illegible]

F. R. BABY [illegible]

Or to C. L. BARTLETT & CO. Agents, 16 Broad Street, Boston [illegible] BLAKE, 9 Central St., Bangor.

June 28th, 1869.

STEERAGE FA[illegible] REDUCED

CUNARD STEAMSHIPS

SAILING [illegible]

DIRECT BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL

Steerage Passage

$30 CURRENCY

EITHER WAY

Passengers landed and [illegible] Cunard Wharf, [illegible]

Passengers booked from [illegible] Londonderry, Glasgow, or [illegible]

DRAFTS FOR £1 AND UPWARDS ON THE BANK OF [illegible]

For Cabin Passage, apply at the [illegible] State street, and for Steerage Passage Office, 99 State Street, Boston.

JAMES ALEXANDER [illegible]

November 30, 1872.

Portland & Boston Steamers [illegible]

The STAUNCH and [illegible] SEA-Going Steamers John Brooks and [illegible] will, until further notice run as follows:

Leaving Atlantic Wharf for Boston [illegible] days excepted,)

At 7 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave India Wharf, Boston [illegible] at 5 o'clock P. M.

These Steamers have been newly fitted with steam apparatus for heating cabins [illegible] and now afford the most convenient and [illegible] means of transportation between Boston and Portland.

Passengers by this long established line obtain every comfort and convenience, arrive in season to take the earliest trains out of the city and avoid the inconvenience of arriving late at night.

Freight taken at low rates. Mark goods care P. S. Packet Co. Fare $1.50. State Rooms may be [illegible] vance by mail.

W. L. BILLINGS, [illegible]

J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, P[illegible]

April 4, 1872

ROYAL HOTEL

(FORMERLY STUBBS)

Opposite Custom House and Public Offices

Prince William Street

St. John, N. B.

DURING the past winter this [illegible] been thoroughly renovated and [illegible] It will be re-opened on the 1st [illegible] next.

Having secured the services of Mr. [illegible] Watts as Manager the proprietor trusts [illegible] no efforts for the comfort of their [illegible] give entire satisfaction.

Terms $2.50 per day.

THOMAS F. RAYMOND

April 22

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. sept9 w1y

BY JO[illegible]

Daily Whi[illegible]